

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXV.—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 1806.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

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TWO VIEWS OF IT.

I have sharpened up my cutlass
And I've ground my snickersee
Because I hear we're going to fight
To set the Cuban's free,
We fought four years for niggers,
And that was bad enough,
But to have to go and fight again
For Dagooes?—that's too tough!

I've my business to look after,
My bank, and bonds and shares,
And I get all the fight I want
Betwixt the Bulls and Bears.
What matter if Spain kicks us,
We don't want war declared,
We'd better lose a dozen Maines
Than have our stocks impaired.

So I've sharpened up my cutlass
And ground my snickersee
To sell them to some other chap
To go and fight—for me.

II.

To the men who fought with Decatur,
To the men who with Lawrence died,
To the men who fell in that blazing hell
Of Mobile by Farragut's side,
Take them our message, stern and plain,
Tell them the guns are cast loose, again,
Men of the Maine!

This to the men of the ships of oak
From the men of the ships of steel,
To the hearts that broke 'mid the flame and smoke
From the living hearts that feel,
There is no mizzen, nor fore, nor main,
But all of the flags are aloft again,
Men of the Maine!

Not against foes of our own true blood,
Nor kin across the sea,
But straight in the face of a stranger race
Who never, like you, were free,
Tell them 'tis thus that our guns we train
And the sights are lined, and the strings astrain,
Men of the Maine!

Take them these tidings, ye who sleep
'Neath the murky waves by the Cuban town,
The blow in the night but began the fight
Which ends when the Dago flag comes down,
And our guns shall thunder their old refrain
Tolling your knell from here—to Spain!
Men of the Maine!

P. B., '67.

HOW TO DEAL WITH SPAIN.

In a long letter addressed to Hon. Levi P. Morton, Prof. E. J. Phelps, our late Minister to England, says: "It is the general agreement of mankind, instructed by experience, which the world cannot afford to see rejected, that has established the proposition that no cause whatever, except the necessary self-defense of a nation's material interests, or of the national honor, which is its highest interest, can justify forcible interference in the affairs of another country with which it is at peace. . . . The idea that this country, or any other, is justified in undertaking a moral or political supervision over the affairs of its neighbors, and in correcting by armed invasion the faults of their institutions or the mistakes of their administration, or administering charity to them by force, is absolutely inadmissible and infinitely mischievous."

As to this we quite agree with Prof. Phelps. The learned gentleman would have done well to limit himself, however, to matters of law, as to which he is well instructed. Unfortunately for his credit he goes outside of his province and makes a melancholy display of ignorance in his attempt to plead the cause of Spain against Cuba and against the American people. His ignorance of the history of our own dealings with Spain is shown in this statement: "Spain is a friendly nation, and always has been. The most industrious agitator for war has been unable to hunt up in any history, since under Spanish auspices this country was first opened to us by Columbus, any cause of quarrel between us." The fact is that we have had frequent causes of quarrel with Spain, and on more than one occasion we have avoided war with her only by a display of that union of forbearance with firmness which Gen. Jackson and Gen. Grant showed in their dealings with her.

It is well to review the history of previous dealings with the Spaniard for they throw much light upon the policy to be pursued in the present controversy. John Quincy Adams, who was certainly not a man of war illustrating Spanish methods, said concerning some action on the part of the Spanish Minister, Mr. Onís, during the dispute in 1819 over the recognition of the South American republics: "This is another Spanish contrivance to waste time without coming to a conclusion."

Again in 1818 during the controversy about the settlement of the treaty for the cession of Spanish territory to the United States, Mr. Adams wrote: "The desire of the Spanish government for peace is just like 'Harlequin Roi' in the French play. Harlequin is made to fancy himself a king, and whoever comes to take his commands, he always answers, 'Je veux le bien,' as much as to say, 'Let right be done.' Just so the Spanish government says, 'Let there be peace,' but will agree to nothing which is necessary to secure peace."

As Mr. Adams shows, there is but one course to follow with Spain; that is to determine what our interests and rights demand and to insist upon an immediate decision of the question as to whether they will or will not be conceded. It is further necessary that we should make it perfectly clear that we will yield nothing of what we have decided upon as right through fear of Spanish displeasure, or because of our dread of war and the losses that may consequently accrue to what is known as the "conservative element," that is to say, those to whose perverted vision a dollar seems larger and more important than a man; whose creed was de-

clared in the frank message to Washington from a Wall street operator, asking "What is the loss of 250 lives to a universal depreciation of values?"

Shall the blood of our brothers cry out from the ground in vain against this mercenary and sordid view of national honor and national duty?

It is not for us to determine what we may rightfully demand of Spain, but the question as to what that is should be decided at Washington and the Spaniard should be no party to the discussion. Our course once clearly mapped out, let us follow it to the end, whatever be the consequences. The rights of Spain and the obligations of international comity should be considered, but not as concessions to Spanish demands, for we may be quite sure that if there are any concessions to argument to reason, to right feeling, they will be all on our side. Such at least is the teaching of all previous negotiations with Spain.

Recall the history of the Virginius affair which in 1873 so nearly resulted in war. It is thus told in brief in Andrew's "History of the Last Quarter of a Century in the United States": "When the news of the outrage reached this country, innumerable meetings were held. President Grant convoked his Cabinet to deliberate upon the case and the Navy yards were set working night and day. The Spanish Minister of State at first haughtily rejected our protest, saying that Spain would decide the question according to law and her dignity. Madrid mobs violently demonstrated against the American Minister, General Sickles. Nov. 4, Secretary Fish cabled Sickles: 'In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days from this date, you will at the expiration of that time, close your legation and will, together with your secretary, leave Madrid.' On the 15th, hearing that fifty-seven men had been executed, he sent word, 'If Spain cannot redress these outrages the United States will!' And on Nov. 25: 'If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave.' Next day, Spain became tractable and Sickles remained and war was happily averted. Spain released the Virginius and all the surviving prisoners. Having been, on Dec. 16, delivered to officers of our Navy, the ship, flying the Stars and Stripes, proudly sailed for New York, but foundered in an ocean storm. The prisoners reached New York in safety. Spain solemnly disclaimed all thought of indignity to our flag and undertook to prosecute any of her subjects guilty in this affair of violating our treaty rights."

It is evident that Mr. Phelps's professorship at Yale does not include the study of American history. Great mischief is done by those like him whose nervous anxiety, least their selfish ease, shall be disturbed, leads them into perversions of fact and history. It is not with the Spanish nation but with the American people that our Government has to deal and they will not suffer the Maine incident to sink into oblivion. They cannot be persuaded to dismiss it as Mr. Phelps does so flippantly and as one with which the Spanish government has no concern.

We have never advocated war with Spain, but we can establish no lasting peace with her which is not founded in an unflinching assertion of our just rights as well as the recognition of what is due to her. As usual with those who appeal to prejudice rather than reason, Mr. Phelps has something to say about "the best class of American people," meaning the class for whom he speaks. It was thus that the Puritan fathers "resolved that the saints shall possess the earth; resolved that we are the saints."

A reasonable and judicial statement about matters he is supposed to understand would have been welcome from Mr. Phelps. He discredits himself when he seeks, in opposition to the facts of history, to show that it is the Cubans, who seek liberty, and the Americans who sympathize with their just aspirations who are responsible for the woes brought upon Spain by her unwise, corrupt and cruel administration of the affairs of her provinces.

It may be beyond our international right, as Mr. Phelps contends to interfere with her administration in Cuba, whatever we may think of it, but it ill becomes him as an American to argue her cruel cause and to sneer at the statement of men like Senator Proctor, officers of our Navy and others who testify to facts within their knowledge which do not jump with the wishes of Prof. Phelps.

THE MAINE COURT'S REPORT.

The report of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Maine was transmitted to Congress on Monday, March 28, with a message from the President. This details the circumstances of the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor, briefly describes and sums up the report of the Court which we give in full. In conclusion the President says:

"I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry, and the views of this Government thereon, be communicated to the Government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish Nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments. It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked."

The following is the full text of the report of the Court of Inquiry:

U. S. S. Iowa, 1st Rate.

Key West, Fla., March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it the court finds as follows:

(1) That the U. S. battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January,

1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States Consul General at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

(2) The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shellrooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shellrooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the Captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 o'clock.

The temperature of the magazines and shellrooms was taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed. The torpedo warheads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the wardroom, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine. The dry gun cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was carefully looked after on the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer. Varnishes, dryers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck, and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stowed aft under the wardroom and remote from the scene of the explosion. No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shellrooms, four were empty, namely: "B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6." "A 15" has been in use that day, and "A 16" was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers "B 4" and "B 6" being empty. This bunker, "A 16," had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tendered by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers, and are in a fair condition.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 p. m., by reliable persons through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and, therefore, least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

(3) The destruction of the Maine occurred at forty minutes past 9 in the evening, on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part. The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part. This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

(5) At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship, and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

(6) The court finds that the loss of the Maine, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

(7) In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

(8) The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPRON.

Captain, U. S. N., President.

A. MARIX, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

The court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a. m. to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. SAMPRON.

Captain, U. S. N., President.

A. MARIX, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

U. S. Flagship New York, March 22, 1898, off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the above cases are approved.

M. SICARD, Rear Adml.

Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COURT.

The immense mass of testimony taken by the Maine Court was sent to the Senate with the President's Message, and with the findings of the Court, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The testimony was taken on eighteen different days, the fourteenth day, however, being devoted to viewing the wreck. Every witness who was known to have any information that could throw light upon the great disaster was called to give his testimony.

The principal facts brought to light by the testimony are summarized by the Court in its report and they have been published so generally by the daily papers that it is not necessary for us to occupy our space with them. Capt. Sigsbee gave Capt. Stevens, of the Ward Line, as authority for the statement that the buoy to which the Maine was moored was the least used one in the harbor and that in his experience of five or six years he had never known a man-of-war to be anchored to it and seldom a merchant vessel. Capt. Sigsbee gave detailed testimony to show that everything was right on board of his ship on the night of the explosion, the coal, the magazines, the electric lights, examining temperatures, etc., etc. There was nothing to suggest the possibility of an accident. He examined the temperatures himself and he and the Ordnance Officer agreed that they were never at a danger point. 112° was the highest and this was in the after magazine. All coal bunkers were ventilated through air tubes examined weekly. Extra sentries were posted and orders were given to the master-at-arms and the orderly sergeant to keep a careful eye on everybody that came on board, and to observe carefully any packages that might be held, on the supposition that dynamite or other high explosives might be employed, and afterward to inspect the route these people had taken and never to lose sight of the importance of the order. There were very few visitors.

There were no high explosives, gun cotton, detonators, or other material in magazines or shell room, which the regulations prohibit, and he did not believe that the forward six-inch magazine blew up. In reply to the direct question whether any of the magazines or shell rooms were blown up, the Captain said it was extremely difficult to come to any conclusion.

Chief Engr. Howell testified that there never had been any signs of any kind of spontaneous combustion in the Maine's bunkers since he had been Chief Engineer. Witness never found any signs of heating in the bunkers. Bunker A 15 was half-full of coal at the time of the explosion, and A 16 full. Any spontaneous combustion in the bunker would have been undoubtedly felt by people going to and fro in the passing-room. There was no steam piping in dangerous proximity to the Maine's magazines. The two aftermost boilers were in use while in port, carrying about eighty pounds to a hundred pounds of steam for auxiliary purposes. They carried one hundred and twenty pounds at sea.

Asst. Engr. Morris and a watch of trustworthy men were on duty when the Maine was wrecked.

Lieut. Geo. F. W. Holman, Navigator and Ordnance Officer, testified that all possible precaution was taken to prevent accident. The temperature of the magazines was taken daily. There were no electric wires in the magazines or shell rooms. There was considerably over 200 pounds of saluting powder on board, how much he could not say. He did not think that a serious rise of temperature in Bunker A 16 which abuts on the dynamo room would be necessarily noticed in the dynamo room. The explosion was in the forward part of the vessel. It shook the frame violently; sounded like a low, heavy grumbling, followed by a heavy booming explosion.

"It was precisely similar to many other submarine explosions that I have heard, except that it was on a larger scale. A submarine explosion always gives two shocks—one transmitted by the water; the other, immediately afterward, the atmospheric shock. The lights were put out at once. My first impression was that the ship had been attacked. I called to the rest, 'We have been torpedoed. Get up on deck.'"

The examiner referred to Holman's large experience in the matter of explosives and asked his impression of the whole affair. He said: "My impression, not yet verified by divers' findings, is that a very heavy mine went off under the Maine's bottom. The noise produced by a heavy mine would be great in itself, and adding to the second explosion, would make the two practically one and the same explosion. From the noise alone I could not tell whether the magazines also went off."

Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright testified as to the thoroughness of the discipline on the Maine and the exactitude with which all orders relating to the security of the ship were carried out. He was positive that there were no war heads fitted to the torpedoes on that day.

Lieut. John Hood, senior watch officer, had been all through the magazines and shell rooms and had inspected all the magazines after he joined the ship and saw them all properly stowed. He saw nothing there except the proper and authorized articles. He considered that on the night of the explosion there was existing the same state of affairs, no violation of the ordnance regulations. The chief gunner's mate was a very reliable and intelligent man of excellent record. Lieut. Hood testified that the explosion sounded and felt like an under-water explosion, and he was at the time under the impression that it came from the starboard, forward. There were two explosions, following closely. Immediately following the fall of objects he saw the water in a foam, much wreckage and many groaning men. The first explosion was as if something had exploded under the vessel.

Lieut. John J. Blandin testified that everything was in a normal condition at the time of the explosion, with fewer boats in sight than usual. Just before the explosion he looked over the port side (when the explosion occurred) but noticed nothing. He noticed no upheaval of the ship.

Lieut. A. W. Catlin, M. C., testified as to the efficiency and vigilance of the Marine Guard. They had special orders to challenge all boats which approached near enough.

Comdr. G. A. Converse, U. S. N., summoned as an expert on explosives, said that the largest quantity of explosives he had ever seen used consisted of a torpedo containing 300 pounds of gun cotton and 200 pounds of dynamite, all in separate cases, 100 pounds in each case, securely lashed together. Being shown a blue print of the forward magazine and shell room of the Maine, and asked whether, if one or more of those should explode, or partially explode, it would lift the forward part of the ship partly out of the water, he replied that he did not think it would. The distortion of the keel of the Maine was too far forward and too remote from the magazines to have been caused by their explosion. The bending of the plates on the bottom of the Maine could be produced by the explosion of a submarine mine containing a large amount of the lower explosives—gunpowder or similar—not in contact with the ship, but some distance below it, perhaps on the bottom. He had never in his experience seen any interior explosion that was possible to produce the effect made upon the Maine.

"Do you think that necessarily there must have been an under-water mine to produce these explosions?" "Indications are that an under-water explosion produced the conditions there," was the reply, with further statements regarding the impossibility, in his opinion, of an internal explosion causing the Maine's wreck. Ensign W. V. N. Powelson, U. S. N., testified at great length as to the condition of the wreck as reported to him by the divers and as revealed by his own examinations. He had much difficulty in determining what was under water, as the divers have not the technical knowledge enabling them to describe intelligently what they discovered. They see things there, but they do not know exactly what they are or what the conditions are. Gunner Morgan reported that in walking on the bottom he

ward part of the forward six-inch magazine was blown up.

A diver located the break in the keel where the ship's back was broken by the explosion. He found the bottom plates broken, with the edges pushed in. He located a circular hole between the sixth and seventh frame from the water's edge down. Later, when he went down to examine the keel, he found a hole in the mud about seven feet deep and the same in diameter. It was about under the forward Y-shaped plate on the port side of the ship. The mud in this hole was harder than elsewhere. In this hole he found a tin twenty inches long and ten inches square. There was a place in it with a big square hole where a gasket had been. Later he found the forward boiler on the port side in good condition. The importance of this testimony caused it to be gone over and over again, and additional questions along the line already indicated were put, but they only served to point out more clearly that abreast of the six-inch shell room the whole side of the ship had disappeared from the harbor bed to water line and the edges of the rent were turned inward. Further, the ten-inch magazine had not exploded. Witness was questioned very closely as to the plates that he found blown inward and whether they might not have been bulkheads, but he insisted that they were the outside skin of the ship near the bottom and located them accurately on the plans about the middle of the six-inch shell room, where "in a big circle there is none of the outside of the ship left at all."

Another diver, Gunner's Mate Carl Rundquist, found the ragged edges of the ship were bent in board. The bottom of the ship was all blown up. He found a hole in the bottom of the ship. Looked as if it was blown up from the outside, "because no explosive from the inside could make a hole like that. The pieces of armor plate also showed they were blown from the outside from the way they were bent." Asked as to the condition of the backing of the armor, he replied: "The end was all twisted and torn and had ragged edges, and then they all looked and pointed inward. I also examined the upper part of the backing and found the inside corner gone."

Dossens of empty 10-inch powder tanks were found which appeared to have been opened by an outside pressure. On the starboard side there was a break "a good way forward" where the broken backing was all pointing outward.

Comdr. James M. Forsyth, U. S. N., testified that on the 17th of February he had the anthracite coal pile at Key West thoroughly examined for "infernal machines." The pile contained 1,000 tons. The Maine had recently coaled there twice. The first time, Dec. 20 to 22; the second, Jan. 18 and 19. Nothing unusual was discovered in the inspection.

The story of the explosion, as seen upon and from outside the ship, is told by several witnesses.

Nothing in the testimony fixes responsibility; no conspiracy is apparent; no knowledge of the planting of a mine is shown. Capt. Sigsbee states that a somewhat bitter feeling existed against the American ships and Americans generally, and a witness whose name is suppressed tells of overhearing a conversation among Spanish officers and a citizen indicating a foreknowledge of the destruction of the Maine by intention to blow her up. An official of the American Consulate tells of information received anonymously tending to show that a conspiracy existed. But nothing is definitely stated which fixes any responsibility.

THE SPANISH REPORT.

The Spanish Naval Commission reach conclusions concerning the loss of the Maine exactly the opposite of those of our own Court of Inquiry. It asserts that the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause. There was an entire absence of the circumstances attending the explosion of a torpedo. There was only one explosion; no column of water was thrown into the air; no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed; and no dead fish were found. The report says: "The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The Assistant Engineer of Works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish."

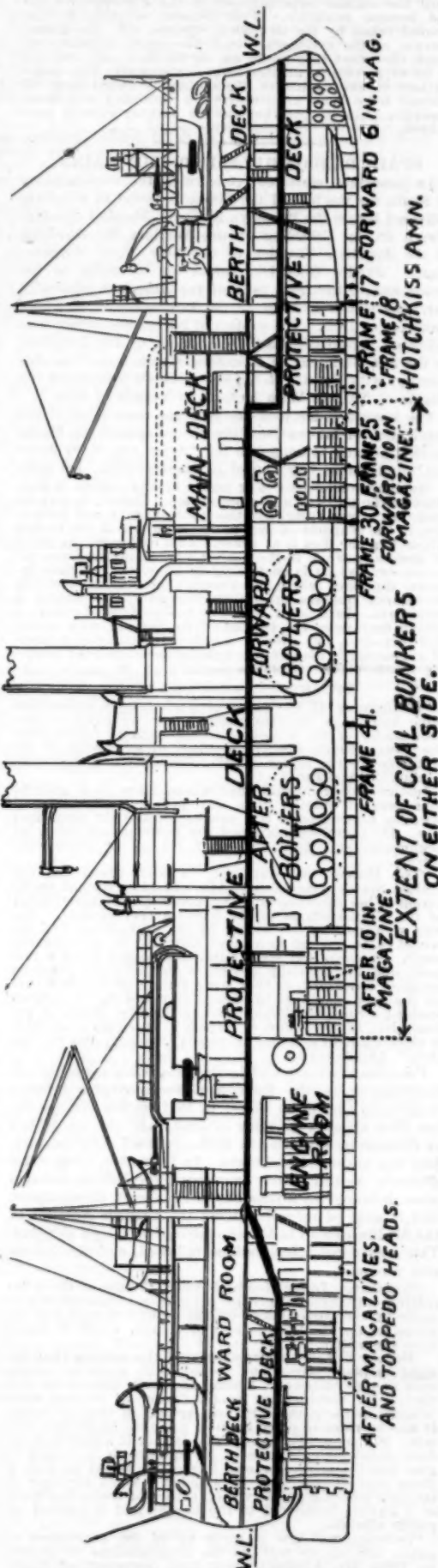
"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside."

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the Fiscal (Judge Advocate) of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo."

"The report declares that, owing to the special nature of the proceedings following and the absolute respect shown for the extra-territorial rights of the Maine the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit of the necessary co-operation of the Spanish Commission both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the different American officers commissioned to investigate the causes of the accident, and later on with those employed in salvage work."

"The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine as soon as such examination may be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests will prove that, supposing the remains (of the wreck) be not totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause."

A mess dinner of the Naval Academy Alumni Association of New York took place in this city on the 22d of March. Some thirty graduates attended, and as might be expected, the Spanish trouble was the burden of the speeches of everybody except the active officers. Admirals Gherardi and Erben, however, found plenty of suggestion in their experience in the last war, and a deeply interested audience therefor, especially among the younger men. Loyal Farragut, the guest of the association, responded happily to the toast of "Damn the Torpedoes!" Frank Sprague announced the preliminary steps looking to the establishment of an Electrical Torpedo and Defense Corps in New York. Captain "Jack" Miller told what the Naval Militia was ready to do, while the Captain of the Dolphin and the Governor of Snug Harbor revealed unexpected abilities as story tellers. The majority present came from the classes of '08, '07 and '82—the famous "Boston Bay crowd" of the first mentioned class being on hand in force for the first time since their graduation thirty-two years ago.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE MAINE. Showing the parts mentioned in the Report of the Board of Inquiry. (By courtesy of the New York Sun.)

fell into a hole on the port side, and went down in the mud. He also reported that as far as he could judge everything seemed to be bent upward in the vicinity of this hole.

Mr. Powelson gave no weight to Morgan's testimony as he believed that the diver was mistaken. His conclusion was that everything down on the bottom looked as if the insides of the ship had been blown right out to starboard. He described the condition of certain portions of the wreck to show that there were no "indications of the internal pressure of gases." What he discovered convinced him that the bottom of the ship under the for-

WAR SERVICE FOR MILITIA.

We would explain, in reply to inquiries from correspondents, that in speaking of "National Militia" we have had reference to the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States and by analogy those subject to such call. As the control of the President over them is paramount, it is only in a restricted sense that they can be considered State Militia. Every man between the ages of 18 and 45, and who is not included in the exemptions provided for by the law, is a National Militiaman, subject to the orders of the Chief Executive of the Nation whenever he thinks proper to issue them. The only doubt that can arise is as to whether the National Guard organizations, composed in whole or in part of men of the militia age, can be called into service as organization, by direct orders from the President.

Col. Jas. M. Rice, of Illinois, who has given much attention to this subject, holds, in a letter we have before us, that "the National Guard is just the kind of organization that was meant in the Constitution by the term militia," and "that all members of the National Guard are militiamen." The exemption from service in time of peace provided for by the laws of the United States include, as Col. Rice thinks, "all but the National Guard;" they having waived exemption by entering the service, are subject to the orders of the President when called for. Col. Rice says: "Neither he nor the State can so amend the Constitution and laws of the United States that he can be a member of the State Militia for his own private ends and the ends of the State, but not a member for national purposes."

Many of these questions were most carefully discussed by the ablest of jurists in the case of *Dunne v. The People*, in Vol. 94 Ill. Supreme Court Reports, p. 120 to 141. In that case the Court says: "Our understanding is, the organization of the active militia (National Guard) of the State conforms exactly to the definition usually given of militia." Authorities to sustain this decision are innumerable, which is the only reason they are not cited here. Whatever the respective States have made their organized militia to be, that is the militia that the President may call into the service of the United States, and he can call no other. That in my State is the National Guard."

Some of our correspondents advise us that constitutional lawyers do not agree with us. So much the worse for the constitutional lawyers. We remember that these interpreters of the constitution, North and South, during our Civil War, held that pretty much everything that was done was unconstitutional—but it was done all the same. The precedents from England of two or three centuries ago, which we have seen cited, have no application. Aside from the fact that they are out of date, they cannot apply to laws enacted by the American Congress and clearly interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States. The "Philadelphia Inquirer" is correct when it says: "There is, therefore, no question of the power of the President to summon the militia to repress insurrection or to repel invasion, but right here comes the question as to what at this time constitutes the militia." The Militia bill now before Congress, and which is likely to pass, is intended to solve this doubt.

The "Inquirer" adds: "Another point in the discussion is that of the authority of the President to send the militia outside the limits of the United States for service. A search of the statutes and reference to various authorities fails to discover any power to so use the militia. If the invasion of a foreign State is contemplated, the militia could only be used after they had formally volunteered for such services." The "Inquirer" will search the statutes in vain for any information on this subject. When the militia pass into the service of the United States they come under the Military Law, and it is solely within the discretion of the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief to determine what they shall do and where they shall go.

It is held that in a matter which the law confides to the pure discretion of the Executive, the decision of the President, or proper head of a Department, on any question of fact involved, is conclusive, and is not subject to review by any authority in the United States. If the President calls the militia and if he or an officer acting in his name decides that in order to repel invasion it is necessary to send militiamen out of the country, who is to review that conclusion of fact? We again repeat, therefore, that once in the service, militiamen are subject in all respects to the same control as the men of the regular Army. In the case of *Fleming v. Page*, 9 Howard, 603, 615, it was decided that the President as Commander-in-Chief is authorized to direct the movements of the land and naval forces placed by law under his command, and to employ them in the manner he may deem most effectual to harass and conquer and subdue the enemy. He may invade the hostile country and subject it to the sovereignty and authority of the United States. The law on this and similar subjects is very fully set forth in the compilation of the Military Laws of the United States prepared by Lieut. Col. Geo. B. Davis, D. J. A. Gen., and published by the Government.

GUNS FOR THE ARMY.

The first consignment of 20 5 and 6-inch Maxim rapid-firing guns, purchased in England, with their carriages and ammunition, will arrive in New York in a few days. They will be followed by a lot of 12 more similar guns, which are to arrive on the new cruiser *New Orleans*. The third lot of 14 Maxim rapid-firing guns, which were obtained in England from the manufacturers who had made them for the Brazilian Government, will be shipped to this country next week to arrive during the first week in April. These guns are to be mounted at different points along the coast according to recommendations made by Maj. Gen. Miles. These points are Portland Head, Me.; two points in Boston Harbor, Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay; the eastern entrance to New York Bay, Fort Delaware, Hawkins Point, at Baltimore; Fort Monroe, Fort Caswell, N. C.; Savannah, Brunswick, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Key West, Pensacola; Fort Morgan, at Mobile; New Orleans and Galveston. This will not permit of the mounting of many more than two of the guns at any one point.

As a greater number than this is necessary, it is expected that orders will be issued immediately to utilize the 24 5-inch b.-l. siege rifles, and a number of 3.2-inch guns, now in a finished condition, at Watervliet Arsenal; the thirty-two 3.2-inch field rifles of the light artillery batteries, and all the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, as well as the large number of effective field guns now on detached service at military institutions throughout the country. As a first step these auxiliary guns will be concentrated at New York Arsenal, and the Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal. Thence they will be distributed to the seacoast posts. Guns of this type, while they could not be used against armored battleships, would be very effective against the vessels comprising the mosquito fleet and light armored ships, which, in the event of hostilities, Spain would probably send to attack seacoast

points. These guns are capable of piercing armor three inches thick at a range of 3,500 yards, or about two miles. The plans of the Department contemplate the placing of five or six of these guns at most of the points mentioned.

The Chief of Ordnance has made a small emergency contract for seven seacoast gun carriages which are already in course of construction by private manufacturers and will be delivered in about eight weeks. Several more now building will be ready early in April. The Secretary of War and Gen. Flagg have decided that the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages does not properly come within the scope of emergency preparations, and consequently he will not award the contracts for the 71 carriages, bids for which were opened a week ago, until the regular appropriation in the Fortification bill has become available. This decision is made on the ground taken by the Ordnance officials, that the manufacture of the carriages would necessarily consume so much time that they could not be finished early enough to be of service in an immediate emergency. The negotiations of the agents of the Ordnance Department in Europe have been unsuccessful in obtaining any more rapid-fire guns abroad, beyond the number already purchased.

SPAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINE.

An important statement concerning the responsibility of Spain for the loss of the *Maine* is found in a lecture delivered before the Brooklyn Institute, Monday evening, March 28, by Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. Justice Goodrich, before his elevation to the bench was in the front rank of the American admiralty bar, and was a member of the International Maritime Congress of 1889. The subject of his lecture, which was delivered before the Law Department of the Institute, in the Art Building, on Montague street, was "The Admiralty, with Special Reference to Laws Governing the Rights of Nations With Respect to Vessels of War."

The learned judge took precisely the same view of the application of international law to the case of the *Maine* as that already presented in the "Army and Navy Journal," and extensively quoted in other papers. He said:

"In times of peace a war vessel of any nation is welcome to the ports of any other nation. Indeed, it may be said that a war vessel has the right of entry and protection in the seaports of any nation with which the nation whose flag she flies is at peace. This embraces the right of immunity while in the harbor against injury from external causes. It is customary to have local officials indicate the place where the vessels shall anchor, and this necessarily imposes upon them the duty of selecting a safe place. In time of war, but not in time of peace, a nation may pave the bottom of its harbors with mines and torpedoes, but when it assumes to point out a place of anchorage it also assumes the responsibility of selecting a safe place. (Applause.)"

THE RESPONSIBILITY CLEAR.

"If there is at the place of anchorage a submarine mine known to the Government, but unknown to the commander of the vessel, it would seem to follow that the power which selects the place of anchorage is responsible for the injury which necessarily and naturally results." (Applause.)

Justice Goodrich said that where there is a general consensus of opinion upon any principle of municipal law, the international law usually follows the municipal law. He therefore examined the common law rules on negligence, and show that they led to the same conclusion.

"The *Maine*," he continued, "a war vessel of the United States, proceeded to Havana after formal notification of her intention to do so, given by the Government of the United States to the Spanish Government. She was welcomed to the harbor by the authorities, and directed to be moored in a place indicated by the Government. Suppose that some miscreant floated down a torpedo and intentionally destroyed her and her precious cargo of humanity, or that some failure of watchfulness on the part of officers in charge of mines and torpedoes enabled a Spanish citizen (whether loyalist, rebel, or autonomist), to fire a mine or torpedo? In either case there is clear right to demand indemnity, apology, and reparation." (Applause.)

Precedents were found in the reparation made by our Government to the Spanish Government for injuries done to its Consul by rioters in 1851; to the Italians for the New Orleans lynching of 1891; and for the killing of Chinese in Wyoming in 1893. In 1847 a British subject was murdered in Athens. In December, 1849, after patiently waiting nearly two years, the British Government delivered an ultimatum to the Greek Government, and in case of refusal ordered the English Admiral in the Mediterranean to lay an embargo on Greek shipping. This was done. Negotiations followed, and the indemnity was paid.

Continuing, Judge Goodrich said: "Some of these incidents only involved private persons, yet reparation was made by the Government on the ground that it was responsible for the lawless acts of a mob, which it might have prevented."

"Robert T. Lincoln has expressed the opinion that the right to place mines and torpedoes in a harbor exists even in time of peace. I must positively differ with this view. No Government would dream of placing such dangers in the path of its own vessels in time of peace. It has no right to place them in the path of foreign vessels. The most that can be said is that if a Government does place such dangers in its harbors, it is bound to give general notice, or else locate the vessel in such a place that danger may be avoided. Much stronger is the rule where a public vessel, a part of the sovereignty of a nation, is invited to the harbor and is located by public officials."

"International law is made up of the utterances of public officials as well as the adjudications of courts. In 1884, Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, addressed a letter to our Minister at Peking in reference to obstructions in the Canton River, there being war with France. He said the obstructions were only to be tolerated as a temporary war measure. Secretary Bayard, in 1886, wrote a similar message. A much stricter rule should prevail where the obstructions are actively and affirmatively dangerous, like mines and torpedoes. In the present condition of Cuba there is no occasion for them. The insurgents have no fleet, and have never threatened attack by sea."

"A public vessel is entitled to the same protection as an Ambassador. A ship is held to be an extension of the territory to which she belongs, and an injury to her is an injury to the soil of her flag, for which reparation must be made; and a refusal to grant it is a justifiable cause of war."

Justice Goodrich then took up the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States, and showed that by its terms Spain was specifically bound to protect our war vessels in such a case. "Can it be supposed," he asked, "that with a large and disciplined Spanish Army in Havana, with accomplished officers in command, with the shore guarded against possible attack, the Spanish Government could not have defended and protected the *Maine*? The Court of Inquiry has shown that the damage resulted from an external cause. Upon that report our Government should and surely will found its future action, without regard to the finding of any Spanish court."

"But it does not follow that war must necessarily result. If it had been clear that the *Maine* was destroyed by the act of an official, the incident itself would have been an act of war. In such case there would be no question of indemnity or reparation, and no alternative to war. No nation could permit the destruction of its war vessels without following it up by war. To act otherwise would be to destroy our National self-respect and incur the contempt of the world. But assuming that the act was that of a Spanish citizen, then representations must be made to the Government of Spain and reasonable opportunity afforded for reparation; and not until reparation is refused should war be declared."

Congress has been chiefly occupied this week in the discussion of the affairs of Cuba and the prospects of war with Spain. Numerous resolutions calling for prompt and radical action have been introduced. In the Senate we have a joint resolution by Mr. Allen (S. 132) recognizing the political independence of the Republic of Cuba and declaring the reasons therefor in a series of whereases. Another resolution (S. 133), by Mr. Rawlins, is to the same effect, except that it goes further and declares war against Spain. S. R. 134, Mr. Foraker, recognizes the independence of Cuba and provides for intervention by the United States, the President being "authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect. S. R. 135, Mr. Frye directs and empowers the President, in his discretion, to terminate by intervention the hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba and declares in favor of the independence of said people.

In the House, Mr. Bell has introduced a resolution (H. R. 200), directing an immediate intervention to put an end to the war in Cuba and appropriating \$500,000 to feed the recontraos. H. R. 201, Mr. Ridgely, recognizes the Republic of Cuba and makes the same appropriation. H. Res. 204, Mr. Marsh, declares war against Spain; H. Res. 204, Mr. Hartman, recognizes the independence of Cuba and pledges the full measure of the power of the United States to maintain that independence.

H. Resolutions 206, Mr. Mercer; 207, Mr. Hahany; 208, Mr. Adamson; 211, Mr. Bailey, and 212, Mr. Brodick, are also resolutions recognizing Cuba. H. Res. 209, Mr. Todd, recognizes Cuba and declares war. S. Res. 210, Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, declares that the struggling patriots in the island of Cuba are belligerents and are recognized by this Government. All the resolutions named were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the exception of that of Senator Allen, which was laid on the table. In the House, Mr. Wheeler introduced a resolution (H. Res. 202) providing for a joint committee consisting of seven Senators and seven Representatives, to consider our relations with Spain growing out of the Cuban question.

President McKinley has been considering this week the advisability of investing \$7,000,000 in the construction of 100 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats. The expenditure of this sum will be authorized immediately upon a positive indication that peace negotiations with Spain will be fruitless. They should be built in any case. In anticipation of the decision of the President to build the boats, plans for their hulls and machinery have been prepared and contracts can be let as soon as the decision is formally announced. The proposition arose as a result of the failure of the Government agents to purchase a satisfactory number of these vessels. In view of this fact Secretary Long directed Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn and Engineer-in-Chief Melville to report to him the number, displacement and cost of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats which should be built by this Government. This report has been submitted to Secretary Long and by him presented to the President for consideration. The report recommends the construction of about 30 destroyers of from 325 to 350 tons displacement, capable of making a maximum speed of 30 knots an hour and to be built within a period of four or five months. The torpedo boats are to be of about 100 tons displacement and capable of making 20 to 22 knots. These boats must be completed in 90 days. As the Department has received proposals from shipbuilders all over the country as to what they are willing to do and as the report of the Chief Constructor and Engineer-in-Chief is based on these proposals, there is no likelihood that there will be any difficulty in placing the contracts as soon as the President determines what to do.

Several movements of troops have been foreshadowed, but so far no official orders have been received. The 25th Inf. is slated for Key West Barracks, to be afterwards stationed at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, when proper quarters shall have been erected. The portion of the 11th Inf. in Arizona is to go to Jefferson Barracks and it is also stated that the Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Fort Thomas and Fort Sheridan, will be stationed near the coast line. The tentage, field pieces, etc., at some of the garrisoned Western posts are to be shipped to the new locations and some have already been forwarded to destinations.

An Old Point Comfort press dispatch says: "A German, who is said to be one of the best engineers in the Army, and who was head draughtsman in the Engineers' Department at Fort Monroe, has been missing for four days, and, while his friends profess to believe he is off on a spree, it is evident that the officials are uneasy at his absence."

Three hundred applications have been received by the Surgeon General of the Navy from young doctors of the country willing to enter the service as acting Assistant Surgeons, but comparatively few wish to accept permanent commissioned rank.

Several handsome mansions in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York, have been purchased by the Government with a view to demolition in order that the guns of the Fort can have a clear sweep of the lower bay.

Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, arrived at Port Tampa, Fla., March 31, on the United States gunboat *Newport*, direct from Greytown, Nicaragua. He left the same day for Washington, D. C.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT TRIALS.

Trials were made on Saturday and Sunday last, in Staten Island Sound, near Perth Amboy, of the Holland submarine boat which were quite satisfactory to the owners if not to others. The Sunday trial was at the request of Lieut. Nathan Sargent, U. S. N.

The exhibitions of the Holland on Sunday were in diving, in turning and in speeding, both under the surface and with the deck awash. Mr. Holland was assisted by Engr. Nate Addison, Electrician C. Cable, Assistant Electrician H. Meyer, and W. W. Scott and W. F. C. Nidemann. These were the gentlemen crew. The evolutions of the craft were watched from the pilot house of the tugboat Erie by Lieut. Sargent, Elihu B. Frost, treasurer of the company; Capt. C. A. Morris and Mr. Thompson, of the Haritan Dock Company. Many persons rowed out in the channel in skiffs to see the show. It was an event for that part of the country. The vessel did not venture into deep water, being tested in water perfectly smooth and about thirty feet in depth. The tide had not begun to run out at noon when the experiments were made. It is pretty well known that the Holland is not at all safe in a heavy sea, it having a tendency to bounce like a cork in the waves when the deck is above water. In order to escape the effect of the waves she would be compelled to dive at least fifteen feet under the surface, which is not always convenient.

Upwards of 5,800 pounds of pig lead ballast was carried, the same as on the Saturday previous when she performed so stubbornly and unsatisfactorily. The "whaleback" seemed to be stiff enough when she glided out from the dock and only about four inches of her deck could be seen. Within a very few minutes she settled in the water until the conning tower and flagstaff only were visible above the surface. The conning tower was then made fast and the strange craft was going at about an eight-knot clip. The boat arose again and Mr. Holland, who had sole charge, drove her about in every direction within the space of a couple of hundred yards. Speeding along the surface for less than seventy-five feet, the Holland suddenly plunged downward, and as her bow disappeared first and then, as she quickly went under, the brightly painted blades of the screw, the spectators were reminded of a giant sea turtle or a whale surfacing in the water. After descending fifteen feet at an angle of fifteen degrees, she was put on an even keel by a quick shifting of the water ballast, and was moved slowly under water for nearly three hundred yards.

Shortly after rising to the surface again, the boat was speeded out into the deepest channel, which is about thirty feet to the mud bottom, and the conning tower having been made fast, she went under at full speed. It was a picturesque scene to witness the ugly-looking craft descending while the spray flew from her little conning tower, and soon the bubbles coming to the surface were the sole indication that there was anything moving about underneath. Even the tip of the flagstaff went out of sight. This dive was so perfect that the screw blades did not show at all, but the boat made some big ripples in the water for a moment.

Watching carefully the line of bubbles in the water for the distance of four hundred feet, the people on the tugboat easily followed the course of the submerged craft. This was deemed a discovery of no small moment.

Then the boat suddenly reappeared quite as suddenly as she had gone down. This was kept up until two more dives were put on record, and Lieut. Sargent seemed pleased with the exhibitions. He said, however, that Mr. Holland should take her out into the deep water where plenty of sea room could be had. He feared that in the shallow channel where she had been operating there was danger of running her nose into a mud bank and sticking fast. Mr. Holland showed becoming prudence in refusing to trust himself in deep water.

Upon tying up to the dock the Holland fired a wooden plug from her forward dynamite gun. The gun is fixed and can only be brought into range by moving the boat itself, which seems to be a serious drawback for scientific men to overcome. However, she is provided with two torpedo tubes and possibly these can be used successfully. The dynamite gun is made under the well-known Sims-Dudley patents, and was not invented by Mr. Holland. Reference to this matter is made in another column of this issue.

The Holland was put in dry dock during this week to allow some repairs and for the purpose of cleaning the bottom. Having been painted a yellowish green, the supposed shade of the water in those parts, experiments will be made to determine how far she can be seen. Trials will be renewed next week in Prince's Bay, when the flagstaff will be removed.

The United States submarine boat Plunger, which was launched at Baltimore several months ago, is of the Holland type, but it is said to be extremely doubtful if the craft is ever put in commission. It will be many days before she is ready for experiments.

Notwithstanding the fact that inventors have been making submarine boats for a hundred years, there seems to have been something lacking in the requirements of them all. Some great genius may yet be found who will solve all of the secrets of sub-aqueous navigation and be able to construct vessels to run under the water and terrorize the whole world, but the present craft of that kind are deficient in some important particulars. Thus far they have given no evidence of practical value for war.

Capt. Roessler, commanding Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, had to relinquish control of one-half of his company on Friday. It was ordered to West Point to relieve Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, which will take station at Willets Point immediately for instruction in torpedo planting drill. In view of probable activity in submarine mining on the part of all those proficient in it, great attention is paid to this line of work, and Co. E, which has had no opportunity to drill at it for some time, will be hurried to a state of proficiency equal to that of the other Engineer companies. The Government steamer General Meigs transported the soldiers from Willets Point to New York City. The rest of the trip was furnished by a Hudson River boat.

An item of \$491,000 has been included in the sundry civil bill for the pay of additional artillery regiments. The report of the court martial in the case of Capt. Chas. T. Witherell, 19th Inf., tried for duplicating pay accounts, has been received at the War Department. Mental irresponsibility was advanced in defense.

The Senate has passed the bill (S. 1901) to place Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alex. Stewart Webb on the retired list of the U. S. Army.

S. O. 11, Inspector General's Office, will be enforced at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due March 31, 1898, in the Department of Columbia: Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla and Canby, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. Upon completion of payments at Fort Canby and Vancouver Barracks, Maj. Whipple and Kilbourne will return to their station. (S. O. 51, D. Colo., March 23.)

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., and Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., are each appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of Exploring Expeditions Nos. 3 and 2, respectively, referred to in G. O. S. c. s., D. Col. (S. O. 51, D. Col., March 23.)

2d Lieut. W. M. Chamberlaine, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala. (Fort Monroe, March 29.) 1st Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art., is appointed Post Adjutant, and 1st Lieut. L. Niles is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary. (Long Island Head, Mass., March 29.)

Corp. W. Wiest has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. W. S. Keys, appointed Corporal, in Co. B, 2d Artillery. Corp. H. C. K. F. Larsen, promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. F. J. Gadow, appointed Corporal in Battery D, and Corp. W. E. Stickle, promoted Sergeant and Pvt. E. Schminsky, appointed Corporal in Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, March 28.)

Sergt. M. Henry, M. 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his warrant is continued from March 18, 1898. 2d Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 6th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (Fort McHenry, March 29.)

The nucleus of the two batteries of the 6th Artillery (L and M), to be stationed at Fort Hamilton, have arrived at that post.

Headquarters and two batteries are at Fort McHenry; D and G, and two foot batteries at Washington Barracks; four foot batteries at Fort Monroe, and two foot batteries are at Fort Hamilton.

The entire regiment at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in process of organization.

Headquarters and A and G, Skaguay, Alaska, B and H, Dyea, Alaska, C, D, E and F, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. J. E. Macklin, 11th Inf., 1st Lieut. R. L. Hirst, 11th Inf., Comm'y., will assemble at Fort Apache, Ariz., April 4, 1898, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Joseph Zeising, Co. H, 11th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant. (S. O. 31, D. Colo., March 28.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. A. W. Corliss, 7th Inf.; Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. O. B. Rosenbaum, 7th Inf., Comm'y., will assemble at Fort Logan, Colo., April 4, 1898, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Louis Lemmer, Troop B, 2d Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant. (S. O. 31, D. Colo., March 28.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.; Capt. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John Stafford, Q. M., 8th Inf., Comm'y., will assemble at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 4, 1898, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. John B. Whaley, 8th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant. (S. O. 31, D. Colo., March 28.)

Capt. Guy Howard, Asst. Q. M., having reported at these headquarters, on March 27, is assigned to duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, with station in this city from that date. (S. O. 8, D. G., March 29.)

Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return on April 1, 1898, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 51, D. Colo., March 23.)

The following transfers are made in the 1st Cavalry: 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, from Troop D to Troop I; 1st Lieut. George T. Langhorne, from Troop I to Troop D. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Hughes, 10th Cav., is extended five days. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

Capt. Edwards Everts, Asst. Surg., will report for duty at Fort Apache. 1st Lieut. A. S. Porter, Asst. Surg., will report for duty at San Diego Barracks. Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., is granted three months' leave. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

The headquarters of the 15th Infantry are transferred from Fort Bayard to Fort Huachuca. One company of the 15th Infantry to be designated by Department commanders are transferred from Fort Bayard to Fort Apache. The headquarters and six companies of the 11th Infantry in the Department of Colorado are ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Two companies of the 11th Infantry at Fort Logan H. Roots will not be transferred.

PERSONALS.

The assignment of Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., as aide to the Secretary of the Navy, it is understood, is only temporary and he will be given command of a vessel at a later date.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne arrived at Norfolk, Va., March 29 and took command of the torpedo boat Rodgers. That vessel has been painted dark green and will leave shortly for Key West.

Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., who has been at Mare Island on sick leave for several weeks, left for the East Thursday evening, March 24. Lieut. Young is suffering from appendicitis and will consult specialists at Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Marx, U. S. N., Judge Advocate of the Maine Board of Inquiry, arrived in New York City March 29 and with his wife was a guest at the Hotel Gerard. Mrs. Marx is Grace Filkins, the leading woman of Charles Coghlan's company.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. N. Sargent, Surg. A. F. Magruder, Albatross; Ensign A. L. Willard, Hoffman House; Gunner C. Dugan, Continental; P. A. Surg. M. R. Pigott, Grand Union; Lieut. C. M. Knepper, The Gerlach.

Capt. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., who has been appointed a military aide to the Secretary of War, is now engaged in an inspection of the fortifications on the Southern coast. His inspections will include Dry Tortugas and all the Gulf and South Atlantic posts included in the fortification scheme of the Corps of Engineers.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Capt. C. D. Sigsbee; Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, 6th Lighthouse District; Lieut. W. B. Buchanan, Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, waiting orders; Chief Engr. Jackson McElwell, retired; Lieut. G. A. Merriam, Naval Academy; Lieut. J. L. Purcell, Vermont; Ensign J. F. Hubbard, Terror; Chaplain W. T. Helms, Washash; Paymr. C. M. Ray; Lieut. D. H. Mahan, Machias; Carpenter Geo. Helms, waiting orders; Lieut. J. B. Blisby, Michigan; Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, Saratoga.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen, U. S. N., has arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, from Washington, D. C., for duty.

Carpenter George Helms, U. S. N., who was on the Maine, has arrived at his home, 1313 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The friends of Mrs. Adm. Dahlgren are pained to hear of her illness at her residence, 1325 Mass. avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Grigg and family are now pleasantly located at the Hotel Gordon, corner 16th and I streets, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff paid an official visit to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on March 31 and were received with due honors.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., retired, has been elected temporary president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, vice Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, deceased.

Mrs. J. Condit-Smith has sent out cards for the marriage of her daughter, Grace, to Lieut. Albert Lenoir Key, U. S. N., on Tuesday, April 12, at twelve o'clock, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C.

Col. J. J. Crilly, formerly of the U. S. Army, was in Washington, D. C., for a few days during last week. Col. Crilly and his daughter now make their home in New York City. Miss Crilly is at present visiting friends at West Point.

The Army board appointed to consider the application of Capt. Geo. A. Arnes, U. S. A., retired, for the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services in campaigns against Indians, has made an adverse report which is now in the hands of Maj. Gen. Miles, and will probably be approved.

Col., retired, and Mrs. Dangerfield Parker, of 2021 Hillier Place, Washington, D. C., have with them Mrs. Virginia Wainwright, a sister of Col. Parker, and an aunt of Capt. Bocagusa Eldridge. Mrs. Parker is confined to her room with an attack of grippe, but is better and her friends hope she will soon be out again.

Maj. George Mitchell, U. S. A., relinquished command at Long Island Head, Mass., this week, having been retired from active service. We congratulate him on attaining his majority well earned by a war service commencing in 1862 and by service as an officer of the regular Army dating from April 30, 1866.

Mrs. Gen. Beckwith, with her daughter, the wife of Lieut. Chas. E. Fox, U. S. N., has returned from passing the winter in Augusta, Ga., and mother and daughter are now at "Noodle Inn" on the Tenally Town Road, just out of Washington, D. C. Lieut. Fox sailed from Norfolk a few days since for Key West, Fla.

Maj. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., retired, who was at Naples, Italy, March 14, intended at that date to take a French ship, Messageries Maritimes Co., down the east coast of Africa, and around the Cape, and up the west coast, by Dutch and English lines, returning to England in about four months. He goes for the sea voyage for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, 22d Inf., has been enjoying a visit from his two daughters and their grandmother, Mrs. Forbes, at his post, Fort Crook, Neb., but to the regret of their many friends, the Misses Patterson and Mrs. Forbes will soon leave for their home in Cooperstown, N. Y., where they will pass the coming summer.

At the request of Governor Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio, Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., has been assigned to duty with the Ohio National Guard, to relieve Maj. George Andrews, recently promoted and assigned to the Adjutant General's Department, and now stationed at Omaha, as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri.

William B. Beckley, the well-equipped naval architect, who was for many years with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del., is now the secretary and treasurer of the New York Yacht, Launch and Engine Company, which has a fine plant at Morris Heights, on the Harlem River, in the northern part of the city.

Rear Adm. M. Sicard, U. S. N., with his wife and daughter, left Key West March 26 on the steamer for Miami then to Nassau and thence to Palm Beach. The Admiral expects to spend several weeks resting at Florida winter resorts. Capt. Sampson has taken formal charge of the fleet. The usual ceremony in the change of flags was omitted.

The failure of Capt. Geo. Mitchell, 2d Art., and E. R. Russell, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art., to pass their physical examinations for promotion, results in the promotion of 1st Lieuts. Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art.; Clarence Deems, 4th Art., and John V. White, 1st Art., and 2d Lieuts. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d Art.; Wm. S. McNair, 3d Art., and Wm. J. Snow, 1st Art.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., has sent out cards for the wedding reception of his daughter, Miss Katharine Gilman, and Dr. John Edmund MacKenty, on the fifth of April, from eight until ten o'clock, at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. S. Y. Seyburn, 1718 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C. Dr. and Mrs. MacKenty will be at home after May 15 at 17 Pine street, Waltham, Mass.

Lieut. C. B. Drake, 5th U. S. Cav., was married March 17 to Miss Hilda Ellen Jacobs, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barron M. Jacobs. A correspondent writes: No fairer bride ever knelt at the altar. The groom looked his best and proudest, as he knelt beside his fair bride. After the hospitable reception which followed, the married couple left on a short tour to join at Fort Brown, Tex. The presents were numerous and costly.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf.; Capt. John C. White, retired; 1st Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art.; Capt. E. B. Fuller, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. P. Avery, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hay, 10th Cav.; Capt. Cornelius Gardener, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. W. Winston, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Castle, 16th Inf.; Col. G. W. Barlow, C. E.; Capt. Guy Howard, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. L. W. Kennon, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Bethel, 3d Art.

A reception in honor of Capt. Sigsbee is to be given on Saturday night in the parlors and ballroom of the Arlington Hotel, at Washington. The committee in charge represents the National Geographic Society, of which Prof. Alexander Graham Bell is president. The reception will be entirely informal and it is intended that every one who desires to do so shall be given an opportunity to shake hands with the gallant commander of the Maine. While the general public will be welcome, over a thousand invitations have been sent out to prominent persons, including the President and Cabinet and others distinguished in official life. The U. S. Marine Band will furnish the music for the occasion and the decorations of the parlors will be elaborate.

The present address of Col. C. Bentzoni, U. S. A., retired, is care U. S. Consul, Cairo, Egypt.

Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at 2021 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th U. S. Art., is at present on the Pacific coast with address California Hotel.

Asst. Surg. A. S. Porter, U. S. A., on four months' leave, since Jan. 8 last, is visiting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Maj. A. C. Girard, Surg., U. S. A., is on his way on the steamship Saale to Alexandria, and other Mediterranean ports.

Capt. Robert G. Schwartz, of the Russian Imperial Guards, was in New York City this week, with quarters at the Savoy.

Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 6th U. S. Art., has arrived at Fort McHenry, Md., and entered upon duty with his new regiment.

Capt. W. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., at present on sick leave, is stopping at 509 South First street, East Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capt. C. H. Warrens, U. S. A., retired, has for present address, New York "Herald" office, 42 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France.

Maj. C. H. Conrad, 8th U. S. Inf., is closing up his affairs in Washington, D. C., preparatory to joining his regiment in Wyoming.

Lieut. F. E. Johnston, recently transferred to the 7th Artillery, has left Fort Apache for the East, and will join at Fort Slocum, next week.

Maj. H. J. Nowlan, 7th U. S. Cav., was preparing to leave Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the latter part of this week to spend April and May on leave.

Maj. J. W. MacMurray, Artillery, lately in Albany, is now at the New Amsterdam Hotel, New York City. We are informed his health is improving.

Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., from Fort Monroe, Va., and is now on duty with his new regiment.

Lieut. C. T. Menoher, 3d Art., arrived at Fort McHenry, Md., this week from the Pacific coast and reported to Col. E. B. Williston, 6th Art.

Lieut. R. G. Paxton, 10th U. S. Cav., whose present address is Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., has received a short extension of leave.

Mrs. G. W. Cole, wife of Lieut. Cole, 7th Cav., is visiting friends in Washington this week, en route to her home in Alton, Ill., from Tampa, Fla.

Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 6th Art., relinquished duty at Fort Adams, R. I., March 28, to report to his new regimental commander at Fort McHenry, Md.

Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., has contributed to the April number of the "Forum" an article on "The Political Situation in Europe and the East."

Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d U. S. Inf., recently called to Louisville, Ky., by the death of his mother, will rejoin at Fort Keogh about the middle of April.

Col. J. W. Barlow, C. E., is a recent visitor in Washington, D. C., on duty connected with publication of the report of the Mexican Boundary Commission.

The staff of the Infantry and Cavalry School passed suitable resolutions at a recent meeting, thanking Gen. S. B. Holabird for his gift of valuable books and maps to the library.

Lieut. J. K. Cree, 6th Art., reported to Col. E. B. Williston at Fort McHenry this week and afterwards returned to Fort Monroe for duty with the portion of his regiment stationed there.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff, of the Russian Navy, lately visiting in this country, sailed for home on the Campania, March 26, and will resume command of the Russian Squadron in the Baltic.

Col. Jesus Ortega, of the Mexican Army, was shot and killed a few days ago at Vera Cruz, while at target practice. Lieut. Julio Lazarni, who fired the fatal shot, and others have been arrested pending investigation.

Lieuts. W. D. Newbill, F. E. Johnston, A. Moses, R. L. Carmichael, J. F. Brady, A. S. Conklin and T. Q. Ashburn, all infantry officers and all graduates of West Point, 1897, were expected to arrive at Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week to serve with the 7th Artillery.

A divorce has been granted at Lancaster, Pa., to Sarah Gossler Pague from Samuel S. Pague, on the ground of cruel treatment. Pague was formerly Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Infantry, and the episodes at Fort Sheridan with which he was connected will be remembered.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. A. Springer, Hoffman House; Lieut. R. C. Dickinson, Lieut. A. E. Williams, Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, Capt. E. Williams, Capt. C. King, Lieut. S. M. Foote, Grand Hotel; Maj. C. S. Isley, Park Avenue Hotel; Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Imperial; Capt. W. C. Manning, Everett House.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife and family, sailed March 26 on the Fulda for a three months' trip in Europe. Capt. Mahan had up to the time of sailing received no orders to hold himself in readiness for active duty, but he said he would at all times be within reach of orders from Washington and would promptly respond to any request made to him.

A French correspondent writes: Among the passengers on the Bretagne for New York, March 26, is Capt. Reynaud, of the 2d French Dragoons, who has organized a pigeon post service for cavalry reconnaissances in the French Army, and who is instructed by General Billot, Minister of War, to report on the pigeon post system now in use in the U. S. Navy, with a view to its adoption by the French coast defense service.

The regular ticket for officers of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion to be voted for on May 5 next, is as follows: For Commander, Capt. Bertrand Rockwell, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A.; Junior Vice, Capt. Calvin Hood, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. William B. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Maj. Joseph L. Wever, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut. Joseph E. Conklin, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Capt. John K. Fisher, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Capt. George Robinson, Chaplain U. S. A.; Council, Capt. John D. S. Cook, U. S. V.; Maj. William S. McCaskey, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Oscar E. Leonard, U. S. V.; Maj. Jesse W. Brock, U. S. V., and Mr. Harry Hagaman.

Speaking of the promotion of Col. John J. Clague, U. S. A., the Minneapolis "Journal" says: "Col. Clague is a distinguished looking man. He stands over six feet high and has a fine physique. He is an officer of the highest character and intellectual qualities, and his administrative talents are fully recognized by those in authority. He possesses varied accomplishments, is a student, an incessant reader, with a fondness for literature and the arts. Modest and unassuming and with a kindly disposition, he has a large circle of friends in military, social and political life, and among them some of the most eminent men in public life. He has large interests in Minneapolis and intimate business relations with her people, and at the close of his active military career expects to make this city his permanent home."

Lieut. W. H. Simons, 6th U. S. Inf., is on a visit to relatives at Summerville, S. C.

Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st Inf., on sick leave, is at Jarrell's Hotel, High Point, N. C.

Capt. G. S. L. Ward, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ward are at present located at Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. S. L'H. Slocum, 8th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Slocum, of Fort Meade, are at present on a visit to San Francisco.

Lieut. W. L. Simpson, Adj., 9th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from a leave spent at Piqua, Ohio.

Lieut. J. C. Byron, 8th U. S. Cav., lately relieved from the Danville Military Institute, Va., is visiting at Williamsport, Md.

Lieut. E. R. Chrisman, 6th U. S. Inf., on leave since his relinquishment of duty at the University of Idaho, is at Moscow, Idaho.

Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 3d U. S. Cav., on sick leave from Jefferson Barracks, is quartered at present at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 6th Art., late of the 19th Infantry, arrived at Fort McHenry, Md., this week and afterwards left for Washington Barracks.

Maj. E. A. Koerber, Surg. U. S. A., on leave, and under orders to report at Omaha for duty, is quartered at present at 503 Whitaker street, Savannah, Ga.

Lieuts. J. W. Ruckman, L. G. Berry and J. D. Barrette were expected at Fort Slocum, N. Y., the latter part of this week for duty with the 7th Artillery.

Capt. C. H. Grierson, 10th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is spending it at Los Angeles, Cal., with quarters at 2719 Ellendale Place in that city.

Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th U. S. Art., who was detained at Fort Riley, has arrived at Tybee Island, Ga., and resumed command of Light Battery F, of his regiment, at that post.

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 6th U. S. Art., reported at Fort McHenry, Md., this week, and afterwards left for Washington Barracks for duty with the foot batteries of the regiment at that post.

Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, 13th U. S. Inf., Adj. at Fort Columbus, paid an official visit March 29, as representative of the commandant, Col. W. S. Worth, to the Austrian war vessel Donau, now in New York Harbor.

Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th U. S. Inf., and the officers at Fort Thomas, Ky., rendered special honors to the remains of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, of the Maine, as they were brought through Cincinnati, March 29, en route to Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny.

A San Antonio press dispatch gravely states that the troops at Fort Sam Houston have "drawn their fatigue uniform" and are prepared to receive emergency orders at any moment. This prompts the question, Have these troops been wearing full dress uniform all the time heretofore or what?

Col. William Sinclair, 7th Art., in an official order issued at Fort Wadsworth, March 25, prior to leaving for Fort Slocum, "extends to the officers of the command his most cordial thanks for the zeal and fidelity with which they have at all times supported him in the discharge of his duties."

Gen. W. P. Carlin, U. S. A., when recently in New York City, was robbed of his pocketbook, which contained a considerable sum of money. He at once communicated with the police and has been fortunate enough to recover the pocketbook minus the money, \$160, but still containing some \$600 in checks.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Bates, U. S. A., Military Attaché, left London, March 28, on a tour of Germany, Austria and Belgium in an endeavor to purchase guns. He will confer with the leading manufacturers. Forty rapid-fire 5-inch and 6-inch guns completed by the Armstrongs and destined for the United States will be shipped immediately.

It is not improbable that Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., will be detailed for duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School as an instructor, says the Kansas City "Times." The Captain is an officer of brilliant attainments, and his selection will give additional proof of the determination of the War Department to keep the school on the very highest plane.

The retirement for age of Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 14th Inf., and of Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf., causes the following promotions in that arm: Maj. G. W. Davis, 9th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. W. F. Boyle, 21st, to Major; 1st Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st, and W. J. Buck, 13th, to Captain, and 2d Lieuts. P. E. Pierce, 6th, and Lutz Wahl, 5th, to 1st Lieutenants.

Richard Henry Savage, late Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has invented some excellent stories, but he is not the inventor of the "Savage gun," concerning which he is receiving many letters of inquiry. He may occasionally kill some obnoxious person, born of his fertile fancy, but he does not now otherwise indulge his sanguinary instincts even to the extent of inventing weapons of war.

The "Coeur D'Alene Press," under the head of Fort Sherman notes, says: The Chaplain, like Maj. Gen. Hancock, looked superb astride of his charger, as he cantered around the post and city last Wednesday. No one envies him any enjoyment. He is a gentleman, a friend and defender of soldiers, broad and liberal in his views, overflowing with that plain, democratic spirit, in which he resembles Lincoln.

It is a fact perhaps not known that the remains of the distinguished Gen. William J. Worth, father of Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, commandant of Fort Columbus, do actually lie beneath the monument erected to his memory, near Madison Square, New York. A correspondent of the New York "Tribune"—A. E. D.—in a recent letter on the subject, says: "I helped place them there—was one of the pallbearers—served under him in Mexico. We had brought his body up from Texas. I well remember the day—a bitter cold day, with the thermometer below zero—so cold that some of the militia afterward died of pneumonia contracted from exposure." The opinion is further expressed that there ought to be a tablet on the monument inscribed "Beneath this shaft lie Gen. Worth's remains."

The "Mexican Herald," City of Mexico, Tuesday, March 15, 1898, says: "An important concession for a standard gauge railway, to extend from Guadalajara to Colima, has been granted by the department of communications, to the enterprising promoter and business man, Senor Ignacio Borda, one of the ablest of the younger generation of business men of this city." The line will put the entire country, exceedingly rich and fertile, lying south of the Guadalajara, in close connection with that wealthy and prosperous city, and it is learned that American capitalists have taken the project in hand and will examine the proposed route. There can be no doubt that the proposed road will be profitable; it will draw on a great and wonderfully fertile region for its traffic, and, although it will cost a good bit of money to get it into Colima, its construction is justified on the soundest business reasons." Senor Borda is the son-in-law of Maj. O. W. Pollock, U. S. A.

ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

We give here some account of the officers of artillery promoted or to be promoted as the result of the increase of artillery:

Captains to Majors—Charles Morris: Born in Massachusetts. At Military Academy from Sept. 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant same date; transferred to 37th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; to 5th Infantry, May 19, 1869, and to 5th Artillery, Dec. 15, 1870. Promoted Captain March 6, 1882.

J. W. MacMurray: Born in Missouri. Served in 1st Missouri Light Artillery, as 2d and 1st Lieutenant and Captain, until Nov. 1, 1863. Received brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and that of Captain, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Corinth, and Major, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Vicksburg. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, from Missouri, Feb. 23, 1866; promoted 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1866, and Captain April 19, 1882.

J. W. Dillenback: Born in New York. Served at Private and Corporal, 10th New York Artillery, from Aug. 7, 1862, to Aug. 21, 1863. Appointed Captain, U. S. colored troops, Aug. 22, 1863. Participated in attack on Petersburg, where he was severely wounded June 15, 1864. Received brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, from New York, Feb. 23, 1866; promoted 1st Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, and Captain, June 30, 1882.

J. B. Burbank: Born in Connecticut. 1st Lieutenant and Captain, 20th Connecticut Volunteers, from November, 1862, to December, 1863. Received brevet of Major, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service at battle of Chancellorsville. Enlisted in 3d U. S. Artillery, May 14, 1864, and served at Private and Sergeant Major in that regiment until March 31, 1865. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, March 12, 1865. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, and Captain, April 6, 1885.

S. M. Mills: Born in Pennsylvania. At Military Academy from July 1, 1860, to June 23, 1865, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, and promoted 1st Lieutenant same date; transferred to 28th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; to 19th Infantry, March 31, 1869, and to 5th Artillery, May 10, 1870. Promoted Captain April 18, 1883. Commandant of Cadets, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from Sept. 1, 1892, to —.

J. P. Story: Born in Wisconsin. Military Academy from July 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 16th Infantry, and promoted 1st Lieutenant same date. Transferred to 34th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866. Unassigned April 14, 1869. Assigned to 2d Artillery, Dec. 15, 1870. Transferred to 4th Artillery, Jan. 1, 1871, and promoted Captain Sept. 14, 1883.

W. P. Vose: Born in Maine. Military Academy from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1864, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery. Received brevet of Captain March 29, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Petersburg. Promoted 1st Lieutenant March 8, 1865, and Captain Oct. 2, 1883.

G. G. Greenough: Born in District of Columbia. Military Academy July 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 12th Infantry, and promoted 1st Lieutenant same date. Transferred to 21st Infantry Sept. 21, 1866. Unassigned Dec. 15, 1870. Promoted Captain Dec. 1, 1883.

E. K. Russell: At Military Academy from July 1, 1858, to June 22, 1861. Served as 2d and 1st Lieutenants and Captain, 67th New York Volunteers, from June 24, 1861, to May 3, 1863. Captain and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, July, 1863, until July 4, 1864, when transferred to 65th New York Infantry, Major, 65th New York Infantry June 24, 1865, to July 17, 1865, when honorably mustered out. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, from New York, May 11, 1866; promoted 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, and Captain July 9, 1884.

P. C. Grugan: Born in Pennsylvania. Served as Private in Pennsylvania Artillery, from June 4, 1861, to Aug. 5, 1861, and as 2d and 1st Lieutenants, 14th Pennsylvania Infantry, from Aug. 15, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863. Acting Assistant Adjutant General of a brigade, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, to April, 1864; honorably mustered out Dec. 18, 1864. 1st Lieutenant, 3d and 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry from Dec. 19, 1864, to May 8, 1865, when honorably mustered out. Received brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious service at battle of Hatcher's Run and for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Private 3d general service Aug. 18, 1865, to May 15, 1866. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, April 25, 1866. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1867; transferred to 2d Artillery, April 11, 1870, and promoted Captain March 18, 1885.

George W. Crabb: Born in Pennsylvania. Served as Private, 2d Pennsylvania Infantry, April 20, 1861, to July 2, 1861. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, from Pennsylvania, May 14, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1865, and Captain, April 17, 1881. Received brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for gallant and meritorious service in battle of Antietam and during siege of Petersburg. Promoted to Major and retired.

George Mitchell: Born in Ireland. Appointed from Connecticut, 1st Lieutenant 57th N. Y. Infantry, Nov. 1, 1862 to Nov. 1, 1864; 1st Lieutenant and Captain 7th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, June 9, 1865 to April 24, 1866. Received brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. 2d Lieutenant 13th Infantry, April 30, 1866; transferred to 31st Infantry Sept. 21, 1866; 1st Lieutenant June 10, 1868. Unassigned May 15, 1869. Assigned to 2d Artillery, Dec. 15, 1870. Captain, March 22, 1885. (Since retired.)

Captain to Major: William A. Kobbe. Born in New York, appointed from New York. Private Co. K and Sergeant Major, 7th N. Y. V., June 5, 1862, to Sept. 5, 1862. Private Co. G, 1st Lieutenant and Captain, 178th N. Y. V., May 20, 1863, to March 1, 1866. Received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. V., for faithful and distinguished services during the war, and that of Captain and Major, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at battle of Nashville, and at the capture of Fort Blakely, Ala. 2d Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, March 17, 1866, transferred to 37th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1867; transferred to 3d Artillery, Aug. 11, 1869; transferred to 3d Artillery, Feb. 5, 1872; Captain April 6, 1885.

Dr. W. L. Rodman, of Louisville, Ky., was the guest of Dr. Kneeder, on Sunday. Mrs. Tremaine is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wilder.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

March 22, 1898.

Governor Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and a party of distinguished people from the same place paid Fort Douglas a visit yesterday morning. The Governor is on a visit to Salt Lake, and when he went to the post he was met by Col. J. F. Kent and his staff, who escorted the party to the Colonel's quarters where a reception was tendered him. Besides Gov. Hastings there were with him Mrs. Hastings, Miss Hastings, Attorney-General Henry C. McCormick, Mrs. McCormick, Miss McCormick, State Senator J. Henry Cochran, Mrs. Cochran and Miss Cochran, all from Pennsylvania and of the Governor's party. About 11:30 o'clock the party reached the post and went direct to Col. Kent's quarters. Here all of the officers and ladies of the post soon gathered to meet them. Light refreshments were served to the guests and the Regimental Band took station on the porch outside of the house and gave a very pleasing complimentary concert. After the reception the visitors were shown about the post and then took the electric cars to the city to get ready for a trip to Saltair Beach in the afternoon. About two o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. N. W. Clayton, of Salt Lake, took the Governor and his party, several of the officers and ladies of the post, the Utah State officials and a number of other prominent citizens to Saltair Beach on a special train. The 24th Infantry Band was in attendance and furnished the music for the occasion.

Mrs. Lieut. Cabaniss entertained Capt. and Mrs. Leavell, Lieut. Gurney, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Ridenbaugh and Lieut. Jackson at dinner last evening.

Mrs. Ridenbaugh, of Boise City, Idaho, has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Nelson, but left this evening for her home.

A report was circulated in Salt Lake not long ago that Lieut. Joseph Drips, 8th Inf., was in Mercur, Utah, a few miles from Salt Lake. He had stayed there for a while and then left saying that he was coming to Fort Douglas to give himself up to the commanding officer here. Drips, it will be remembered, left his post without leave some weeks ago, and has not been seen or heard of since. If the report is true as to his being in Mercur, and it seems very probable, he did not come to Fort Douglas, so nothing has been learned of his whereabouts.

A reception was given to F. Marion Crawford, March 22, in the Bee Hives House, in Salt Lake, at which several of the officers and ladies of the post were present.

Several theatre parties from the post went to see the Bostonians at the Salt Lake Theatre last Friday and Saturday, March 18 and 19.

Wednesday evening, March 16, the regular meeting of the Card Club was held in the Officers' Club rooms. The members were entertained by Capt. Leavell and Mrs. Patterson. After an evening most pleasantly passed in playing cards, delicious refreshments were served and pretty prizes awarded to the winners.

Lieuts. Miller and Welch were offered Lieutenancies by the Secretary of War in the new artillery regiments, but both declined the honor.

Mrs. Patterson is visiting with Capt. and Mrs. Leavell.

On the afternoon of March 14 Governor Adams, of Colorado, Governor Richards, of Wyoming, and Governor Wells, of Utah, escorted by Col. F. A. Grant, Col. C. S. Burton, Col. N. W. Clayton and Adj. Gen. Cannon, of the National Guard of Utah, and Col. Penrose, Lieut. B. S. Wells, U. S. A., and a party of ladies came to Fort Douglas and were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Kent. The regimental band tendered them a complimentary concert, and after meeting the officers and ladies of the post the distinguished party left for the city.

March 24, 1898.

Fort Douglas is once more covered with a mantle of snow. For several weeks it looked as if spring had come to stay, but suddenly it changed and on Friday we had the deepest fall of snow yet had this winter. It started to storm about six o'clock in the morning and by ten the ground was covered with about eight inches of snow. On Thursday afternoon the Salt Lake City Council Committee on Water Works paid a visit of inspection to the Fort Douglas water works system in Red Butte Canyon. The purpose of the inspection was to learn if similarly-planned settling tanks would be suitable for the city water works department in City Creek Canyon. The committee were very favorably impressed with the plan and nature of construction of the Fort Douglas masonry settling tanks, and easily reached the conclusion that they were by far better than any of the tanks forming the city water works. The post water works as now constructed will be very fine and will do away with the old trouble of settling the water in an ordinary reservoir. Then, too, they can be easily flushed out so that all of the dirt and other obstructions washed down by the spring freshets can easily be removed.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., March 24, 1898.

Mrs. Van Valzah and Mrs. Ward gave a very delightful "high-five" party on St. Patrick's Day. In honor of the day the house was trimmed in green. Mrs. Van Valzah, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Lunas (their guest) stood just within the folding doors to receive their guests. After all had assembled, the hostess passed a green trimmed basket, in which were the tally cards, tied with green ribbon, and each bearing in one corner a shamrock done in water-color by Miss Evans. Each table was numbered by a large shamrock made of green paper and having the number painted on it. Ten games were played, after which a delicious supper was served, in which the color of the day was cleverly carried out. During the afternoon punch was passed. The first prize was won by Mrs. Bailey; second prize by Mrs. Grosvenor; third prize by Mrs. Coles; fourth prize by Miss Evans; fifth prize by Mrs. Eddy; and sixth prize by Mrs. Neff. For those who did not play cards, a keno table had been provided, and the prize was carried off by Mrs. Lunas. The band, which was stationed outside on the parade, played all of the beautiful Irish melodies.

The officers of the garrison had all been invited to appear at supper, and those present were: Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Capt. and Mrs. Macomb, Dr. Wilcox, Lieut. and Mrs. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, Lieut. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Pell, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Hammett, Miss Morris, Miss Massey, Miss Neff, Mrs. Neff, Miss Logan, Mrs. Falvey, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Mabel Logan, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Marr, Miss Katie Marr, Mrs. Ulmer, Miss Evelyn Logan, Mrs. Loomis, Miss Pansy Loomis, Mrs. Hammett, Jr.

Mrs. Lunas, daughter of Maj. Keyes, U. S. A., retired, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah during the past week while en route to San Antonio.

Mrs. E. S. Newman, Miss Myra Newman, and Mrs. Magoffin left El Paso last week for Fort Riley, where they will visit Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 28.

These are stirring times at the Naval Academy. On Sunday, at the dinner formation, orders were read telling the Naval cadets of the first class to prepare for graduation on April 9. This is about two months earlier than usual. Coupled with this was a well-founded report, subsequently corroborated, that the second class would graduate in June. Examinations were to have been commenced yesterday, but Capt. Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy, went to Washington and had the orders changed from mental examinations to practical exercises for the present week, and then graduation of the first class on Monday, April 4. The news had been glad tidings for the cadets, for war means manhood, glory, promotion for the cadets, and freedom from the severe discipline of Academic life.

While there is such a large exodus from the Naval Academy at hand, fifty more recruits are already here in the shape of candidates seeking and preparing for admission to the Naval Academy. This genus homo is never absent from Annapolis. As soon as the September examinations are over, the new candidates, for next year's examinations, make their appearance here, or, rather, in fact, in numbers of cases, they never leave Annapolis, for often failing in their first attempt, sometimes in the second, and, occasionally, in their third effort, to enter the Academy, the unfortunates secure another appointment from their friendly Congressmen, and keep on with their studies, and try at the next May examination. This overflow that begins in small numbers, gradually increases during the winter, and by the spring, as many as a hundred candidates are in "the ancient city," to attend its capable preparatory Naval schools.

The present class of candidates will not be as large as last season's, since the fourth, or new, class of last year, which numbered a hundred, was the largest that ever entered the Naval Academy and the Government has taken very good care of them, and, in view of some anticipated trouble that will require all the educated seamen it is able to secure, or because the class was exceptionally bright, allowed an unusually small percentage to fail to cross the pons assanorum of Academic careers—the semi-annual examination. This fact, with the large class that entered in 1897, makes vacancies in '98 few and valuable, and the candidates now here appreciate highly the opportunity to enter the Navy at so auspicious a period as the present, and are adding a force of diligence to their studies that raises tension to its utmost capability. Always a studious set, the present candidate contingent leads its predecessors in industry and attention to duty, and thus acquiring, antecedent to their admission to the Academy, those habits of discipline and diligence without which few graduate.

A large audience witnessed the fencing tournament at the Naval Academy gymnasium Saturday night. The tournament was under the auspices of the Naval Academy Athletic Association, and the fencing was between Cornell University and the cadet teams. The Cornellists were: J. E. Gignoux, A. Bassford, J. F. Hilleary, with M. A. Tenney, sub. The cadets were: W. C. Watts, D. C. Hanrahan, J. F. Babcock, with F. J. Hoone, sub. Each bout occupied four minutes. Gignoux tied three times, once each with Watts, Babcock and Hanrahan. In the second bout, Bassford was defeated. The third bout resulted in two scores for the Navy and one for Cornell. The ties were fought over and resulted in two for the cadets and one for Cornell. Total score—Navy 7, Cornell 2. L. M. Lawson, Jr., president of the International Fencing Association, was referee. The fencing was most dashing and skilful and the gymnasium rang with applause to both Cornell and cadet as he made a good lunge.

Lieut. Akiyama, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, was one of the witnesses of the fencing tournament. His visit was an unofficial one, but it is understood that he was here for a close inspection of the Naval Academy and its management. This is the same Japanese officer who came to this country some time ago to enter the Naval War College at Newport, but was informed by our Government that this courtesy was no longer available to foreigners.

A baseball nine will shortly be organized among the officers of the Naval Academy. Several of those in practice made good records when they were cadets. Among those seen on the diamond here are: Lieuts. Bryan, Fullam, Knapp, Blue, Stone, Williams, Leiper, Prof. Dashiell, Naval Constructor Hobson, P. A. Engr. Laws and Coach Armstrong. Lieut. R. G. Peck, head of the Department of Drawing, has been ordered from the Naval Academy to command the monitor Lehigh. Lieut. Peck is a brother-in-law of Comdr. Sigbee. Both of these officers married daughters of Gen. H. H. Lockwood, who has recently been visiting his daughter here, Mrs. Peck. Lieut. A. L. Key, senior instructor in the Department of Drawing, will succeed Lieut. Peck as its head. The Government will fill the vacancies in the Academic Corps of Professors, depleted by war orders from officers on the retired lists.

The six-year cadets have been ordered here for final graduation on April 15, a month earlier than usual. Cadet Pope Washington, who was on the Maine at the time she was blown up, is in this class of cadets.

The steam yacht Scythion, of the New York Yacht Club, arrived on Saturday.

On Saturday evening next a boxing tournament will take place at the Academy.

Comdr. E. D. F. Heald, in charge of ships, Naval Academy, died suddenly on Sunday last of Bright's disease. He was at the Academy club at 1:30 p. m. Ten minutes later he was taken with his fatal attack at his quarters on the Santee, and at 2:37, expired. He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for two years. Comdr. Heald was 53 years old, and entered the Navy in 1863. He leaves a wife and one son.

A number of citizens met here on Friday evening to formulate plans to assist the Maine monument fund. Mayor R. H. Green was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Ed. Abbott made secretary. A committee of twenty-five was ordered and subsequently appointed, to solicit subscriptions. A committee, consisting of Dr. Gordon H. Claude, James W. Owens and F. Eugene Wathen, was appointed to draw up a paper setting forth the reasons why the Naval Academy should be selected as the site of the monument and suggestion that the memorial be a building.

William Joens, a colored boy, about 19 years old, employed at the Naval Academy, by Paymr. Loomis, has been held for the grand jury of the Federal court for larceny. William was ingenious. He was detained at the Academy gate and searched. Two large rubber boots were thrown over his shoulders, which aroused the wary guard. Upon inspection the boots were found to be filled with sugar, eggs, meat and other articles from the Naval Academy store. Under his vest were found several cuts of porterhouse steak, and in his pockets were bottles of extracts.

The recruits affected by the three-year general ser-

vice decision of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, now serving at the Naval Academy on the U. S. S. Santee, are: W. J. Bentley, apprentice, third class; Harry Roas, fireman, second class; William E. Finkle, fireman, first class.

August McInnis, aged forty-five, employed at the Naval Academy as blacksmith, died on Sunday night of appendicitis. The deceased leaves a wife and six children.

The Misses Loomis, daughters of Paymr. Loomis, Naval Academy, are the guests of Miss Serpell, Norfolk, Va.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Hotel Ponce de Leon, March 28, 1898.

The departure, last Friday night, of H. M. S. Cordelia and its gallants left many unhealed breaches in numerous hearts of those who love the sailors of the deep seas. Capt. Hon. Maurice Archibald Bourke, with Lieuts. Hughes C. Lockyer, A. G. Allgood, L. G. Preston and the affable marine, Lieut. Rignald H. Morgan, and a host of "cute little middies," as the girls rapturously termed the "youngsters," who, never backward in well-arming a slender Yankee waist, in the dance, assisted in having the Cordelia's people well thought of. The Cordelia will remain off Savannah for several days. Capt. Bourke believes his duty, in the event of hostilities, will be guarding English interests.

It was learned that Adm. Sir John Fisher, with his flagship the armored battleship Renown and seven other armored ships, two torpedo destroyers and four torpedo boats were ordered detached from the North American and West Indies fleet to New York direct.

Owing to the death of Seaman McCormick, aboard ship, the people here were enabled to witness a British sailor's burial ashore under circumstances altogether foreign to their ideas, inasmuch as Lieut. Col. Rawles, commanding the U. S. troops, has offered a grave in the National Cemetery and tendered an escort, which Capt. Bourke thankfully accepted. The scene commencing with the procession of boats carrying the body, the red-coated marines armed with rifles, some fifty white-garbed sailors and the uniformed officers, including Capt. Bourke, presented a novel, and a scene perhaps never again to be witnessed by the same people, especially that part where the 1st U. S. Artillery band and Capt. S. W. Miller's Co. B, 5th Infantry, took place as escorts to the officers and crew of a British warship from the wharf to the cemetery and return. The ceremonies were decidedly affecting as the six sturdy young Jack Tars marched along bearing the body of their comrade on their shoulders—the Union Jack partially covering them. The firings over the grave differ from ours, for after each volley the ship's bugler sounded "Taps," and it is obligatory upon the officers to attend all funerals. That the sympathizing sailors bore an abundance of flowers to cover their comrade's grave was owing to the ever ready hand of Americans. "We won't forget this good, me chapies," remarked Jack, as he hastened off to invest in some little tribute to "Jack McCormick. Poor lad."

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, retired, who is in New York City, has formally accepted the commandship of the National Military Reserves, to which he was elected at the meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria last Saturday. Gen. Schofield says there is no official significance in his visit. Mrs. Schofield and daughter will meet the General perhaps in Washington next month, as he will not return to his cottage home here.

Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., and his wife, have returned to their Washington (D. C.) home.

Lieut. David P. Gibbon, retired, and Mrs. Gibbon will leave for Washington, D. C., shortly. We regret to learn that Mrs. Gibbon is not in good health.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller's return with his wife, petite Miss Lillian, his many lieutenants and company, although in the latter there's not a man who served with it when stationed here four years ago, gives the people much to congratulate themselves.

There's a rumor of fortifying Anastasia Island to meet the attacks of the Spaniards; more likely the rumor is a boomer for the owners of sand dunes and rattlers on that sand bank.

FORT CROOK, NEBRASKA.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 28.

Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges gave a card party. Friday afternoon Mrs. Davison entertained a few of her friends at cards complimentary to her guest, Miss Kinzie.

Quite a crowd from Fort Crook will attend the opera Monday evening.

The post is practically quarantined from La Platte on account of diphtheria existing there.

Lieut. Hodges has returned from the Indian Agency where he has been witnessing annuity issues. Lieuts. Campbell, Wassels and Davison will move into the new sets of officers' quarters just completed.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Asst. Surg. Howard, arrived in the post Tuesday. Friday afternoon they received a serenade by the 22d Infantry Band.

The garrison for the first time is undergoing some excitement over the near possibility of war. Those who were at first most incredulous now think war a certainty after having read Senator Thurston's speech.

The last concert of the season will be given by the 22d Infantry orchestra band on Friday evening. A small admission fee will be charged for the purpose of purchasing new music.

A special train on the M. P. arrived at this station Sunday containing the following guests of Gen. Copping: Dr. Stewart Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company; General Manager Dickenson, of the U. P., and eight others. They were en route from California to New York. The famous U. P. engine No. 1800 hauled the five special cars.

An order was promulgated this week calling for volunteers for the new artillery regiment, preference given to experienced men. Many applications were received from others, but it is doubtful if they will be granted, as company commanders do not like to exchange old men for recruits, especially at the present time.

The programme for field days at Fort Riley on May 3, 4 and 5 next, is an excellent one and rare sport is promised. The recent movements may affect the programme but we hope not. The officials are: Games committee, Lieuts. Foltz, Treat and Smith; referee, Maj. Rafferty; inspectors, Capts. Heyl and Brett; judges at finish, Col. Chaffee, Maj. Bell and Capt. Ward; field judges, Capt. Sibley, Lieuts. Furlong and Adams; time-keepers, Capts. Knox, Lewis and Lieut. Leary; clerks of the course, Lieuts. Carleton and Glasgow; scorers, Lieuts. Sawtelle and Christian; marshals, Capt. McClelland and Lieut. Scott; secretary and treasurer of the meeting and in charge of printing, prizes and programmes, Lieut. Landis; in charge of race track and apparatus, Lieuts. Macdonald, Byram and Pope; in charge of steeplechase course, Lieut. Arnold.

THE ARMY.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is endeavoring to obtain from the Committee on Rules a rule which will allow the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill.

Prominent militia officers throughout the country are using their influence with their Representatives in Congress to defeat the Army Reorganization bill now before the House. This bill was reported favorably by the Military Committee and is to be brought to the attention of the House of Representatives by Speaker Reed within the next few days.

The National Guard officers claim that if the Army is reorganized on a basis by which it could be doubled and tripled, their chance for active service in case of war would be seriously injured.

This is contradicted at the War Department. An Army officer of high rank, who had much to do with promulgation of the bill, said: "I am greatly surprised at the opposition on the part of the National Guard to the Three Battalion Infantry bill now before the House. In the event of war, the National Guard, no less than the country in general, is interested in the efficiency of the regular Army."

The infantry companies of the Army are now seventy-five strong. In case they are called into active service it is proposed to double the number of enlisted men, making each company 150 strong, and while increasing the number, in no way impairing the efficiency of the force. This would give to each old soldier one recruit to break into service, and an intelligent, patriotic young man would quickly pick up his duties from watching the veterans around him. Experience has taught that this method of increasing the military organization is much superior to that of collecting large bodies of recruits and drilling them as separate companies.

Those highest in authority give the opinion that in no event is it proposed to more than double the enlisted force of the Army.

G. O. 8, MARCH 16, 1898, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Headquarters of the Army, dated March 5, 1898, the following expeditions for exploring purposes in Alaska are announced:

1.—Expedition No. 1. Consisting of Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, 14th Inf., commanding; 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Clark and Robert Field and 20 enlisted men, 14th Infantry; Capt. D. L. Brainard, C. S., as Quartermaster and Commissary; 1st Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Asst. Surg.; Acting Hosp. Stew. John G. Abele and two privates Hospital Corps, guides to be employed as needed, fully equipped and supplied to June 30, 1898, about 384 reindeer with proportional number of sledges and drivers fully equipped and supplied to Aug. 31, 1898, will proceed to Pyramid Harbor or Haines Mission, Alaska, not later than the 24th inst., and via the Dalton trail to Dawson, N. W. T., thence to vicinity of Belle Isle, Alaska, and there establish a military camp and depot.

The expedition will proceed thence to discover, explore and mark a trail from the Yukon up Forty Mile Creek to the Tanana River. It will also explore for other practicable routes southward from the Yukon between Belle Isle and Circle City to the Tanana. Its district of exploration will not be limited except by the valley of Forty Mile Creek on the south, the Yukon on the east and north to Circle City and the Tanana River on the west. It will also endeavor to communicate with Expeditions Nos. 2 and 3.

2.—Expedition No. 2. Consisting of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. G. Lowe, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. M. Brookfield, 2d Inf.; 15 enlisted men, 14th Infantry; Acting Hosp. Stew. John W. Cleave and two privates, Hospital Corps; Alfred W. Gumaer and J. J. Rafferty, guides, and one geologist, fully equipped and supplied to June 30, 1898, and fifty reindeer with proportional number of sledges and drivers, fully equipped and supplied to Aug. 31, 1898, will proceed about the 1st proximo to Valdes Inlet, Alaska, there establish a camp and depot and explore the valley of the Copper River and tributaries to the Tanana River, establishing a line of communication to the junction with Expedition No. 1 on the Tanana River. Its district of exploration will be the valley of Copper River and its tributaries and the country north to the Tanana River. It will also endeavor to communicate with Expeditions Nos. 1 and 3.

3.—Expedition No. 3. Consisting of Capt. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Leppard and 19 enlisted men, 14th Infantry; 2d Lieut. J. C. Castner, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg.; Acting Hosp. Stew. Arthur Neville and two privates Hospital Corps; George H. Howe, guide and interpreter; Luther S. Kelly, clerk, and one geologist, fully equipped and supplied to June 30, 1898, fifty reindeer with proportional number of sledges and drivers, fully equipped and supplied to Aug. 31, 1898, will proceed to Port Wells, Prince William Sound, Alaska, about the 1st proximo, there establish a camp and depot and explore northeastward and northwestward for routes towards Copper and Suchitna Rivers. This expedition will be ready to re-embark about May 1, 1898, for Cook's Inlet, thence to explore northward and endeavor to discover the most direct and practicable route from tidewater to one or more crossings of the Tanana River in the direction of the Yukon between Forty Mile Creek and Circle City. It will also endeavor to communicate with Expeditions Nos. 1 and 2.

Its district of exploration will be the route indicated and the country north between that and the Tanana and Yukon Rivers. Passes through the Alaska Mountains south of the Tanana should be discovered if existing.

4.—As much territory as possible will be covered by each expedition, especially between the Yukon, Tanana, Copper and Suchitna Rivers, and all information will be collected and embodied in the reports that may be valuable to the development of the country, regarding topographical features, available routes of travel, feasible routes for railroad construction, appropriate and available sites for military posts, mineral resources, timber, fuel, products, capability of sustaining stock or animals of any kind and the animal best suited for service in that country in winter and summer. Maps, and when practicable, photographs will accompany all reports. Small parties should be detached from the main expeditions to explore the tributaries of streams and localities not covered by the main party.

5. The commanding officer of each expedition is authorized to enlist not to exceed fifty Indians (natives of Alaska) for duty with his expedition, for periods of six months or less.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 4, MARCH 19, 1898, DEPT. COLORADO.

Pursuant to the orders of the President, published in General Orders No. 7, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned assumes command of the State of Wyoming and of the troops serving therein (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park).

G. G. HUNTT, Col., 2d Cav., Commanding.

CIRCULAR 6, MARCH 26, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

All officers of the Army who have been reimbursed for but one-half of the fares paid by them over fifty per cent. railroads, or who have been required to refund to the United States one-half of the fares paid by them for journeys over such roads, when traveling on official business, are instructed by direction of the Secretary of War, to forward to the Paymaster General of the Army mileage accounts for such travel, covering the amounts which have been withheld from them on account of such travel prior to July 1, 1897. Such accounts should be accompanied by the orders, or certified copies thereof, under which the journeys were performed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 12, MARCH 24, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers in the artillery arm are made, to date from March 8, 1898: To the 6th Artillery—1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Stone, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Edgar Russell, 5th Art. To the 7th Artillery—1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Davis, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 1, MARCH 23, 1898, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Publishes instructions upon the subject of requisitions, quarterly statements, boards of survey and inspection reports, pertaining to ordnance and ordnance stores, in this Department, and reprint of former orders and decisions, in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of March 31, as follows: By Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Chief Paymr., at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Whipple Barracks, A. T.; Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo., and clerks and messengers Department Headquarters. By Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr. at Forts Logan, Colo., and Douglas, Utah, and Apache, A. T., and Washakie, Wyo., and troops detached from posts. By Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., Forts Bayard, N. M.; Grant and Huachuca, A. T.; camps at San Carlos and San Bernardino, A. T.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 30, D. Colo., March 22.)

Acting Hospital Steward Arthur Neville, Privts. Adelbert L. Canwell and George W. Van Schoonhoven, Hospital Corps, now at the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will report to Capt. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., commanding Expedition No. 3, and will proceed about April 1 en route to Port Wells, Alaska, for duty with said expedition. (S. O. 50, D. Colo., March 22.)

Acting Hospital Steward James J. Carter, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is transferred to Fort Riley, Kan. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, with station in New York City, and will report in person to the Commanding Officer, Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Commy. Sergt. John B. Wilson (appointed March 21, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Battery M, 4th Artillery), now at Washington Barracks, D. C., will be sent to Tybee Island, Ga. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Acting Hospital Steward Max Werner, now at Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred to Fort Logan, Colo. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Hospital Steward John Jackson, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is transferred to Fort Delaware, Del. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surg., is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

The following transfers are made: Commy. Sergt. Andrew J. Merrill, now at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Fort Caswell, N. C. Commy. Sergt. Charles Pfahler, now at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

The following transfers are made: Commy. Sergt. Frank C. McIntosh (appointed March 25, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 9th Infantry), now at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Fort Slocum, N. Y. Commy. Sergt. Max Weinberger, now at Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Fort Hancock, N. J. Commy. Sergt. Patrick J. McManus (appointed March 25, 1898, from Sergeant, Co. E, 11th Infantry), now at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to Fort Delaware, Del. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

The following named Chaplains, having been found by Army retiring boards incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, their retirement from active service, on March 26, 1898, by the President, on account of disability, under the provisions of Section 1251, Revised Statutes, is announced: Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, Post Chaplain William F. Hubbard. Chaplain Hubbard will proceed to his home. (H. Q. A., March 28.)

Commy. Sergt. Max Weinberger will proceed to Fort Hancock for duty. (Fort Slocum, March 28.)

The resignation by Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Artillery (2d Regiment), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 21, 1898. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will report in person to Col. Robert H. Hull, 4th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., will make four visits to the works of the California Powder Company, Santa Cruz, Cal., on official business in connection with the inspection of powder. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

Commy. Sergt. J. B. Wilson will proceed to Tybee Island, Ga. (Washington Barracks, March 26.)

1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, will report in person to Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

The troops in the Department of the Lakes will be

paid to include March 31, 1898, as follows: By Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., by express. By Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in person, and Columbus Barracks, O., by express. (S. O. 7, D. L., March 25.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d Cav., Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 28, D. Colo., March 17.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for ten days is granted Maj. John S. Loud, 3d Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., upon the adjournment sine die, or the dissolution of the general court martial at Fort Wayne, Mich., of which he is a member. (S. O. 1, D. M., March 19.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., Aid, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to Frontenac, Minn., March 18, for the purpose of inspecting a proposed site for a target range. (S. O. 35, D. D., March 15.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

One troop, 6th Cavalry, under 1st Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, will conduct the remains of Col. Wheelock (i. Veazey to the Arlington National Cemetery. (Fort Myer, March 25.)

Lance Corp. M. W. Armstrong, H. 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Leave from April 1 to Aug. 28, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

The sympathy of every one in the Army will go out to Sergt. Wallace and his wife, of Troop C, 9th Cav., for their terrible affliction in the loss of their two little children by the recent fire at Fort Robinson, Neb.—Kansas City Times.

1st Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav., Aid, Acting Asst. Adj. Gen., will transfer all funds and property pertaining to the A. G. O. at these Headquarters, to Maj. Geo. Andrews, A. G., U. S. A., Adj. Gen. of the Department. (S. O. 2, D. M., March 21.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., is further extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., March 28.)

2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., is relieved from further duty with the squadron of the 10th Cavalry, at Fort Keogh, Mont., and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 39, D. D., March 24.)

1st Lieut. Letcher Hardeman, having been detailed with the National Guard of the State of Missouri, his resignation as Quartermaster of the Regiment is accepted to take effect March 31. (H. Q. 10th Cavalry, March 23.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st Art., is relieved from duty at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect upon his graduation, and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

1st Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st Art., is placed in command of Light Batteries D and G, 6th Artillery. (Washington Barracks, March 25.)

Leave for three months, from the date of his departure from Key West Barracks, Fla., on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

Corp. W. J. Heizman and H. A. Johnston have been promoted Sergeants and Lance Corp. F. C. Krauss and Pvt. W. A. Cross appointed Corporals in Battery I, 2d Artillery.

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art. (Fort Wadsworth, March 26.)

The retirement from active service, by the President, of Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art., as a Major, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Major of Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from March 8, 1898, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

Corps. P. Ryan and D. J. Shean have been promoted Sergeants in Battery K, 2d Artillery.

Corp. C. H. Townsend has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C. A. Rubensal appointed Corporal in Light Battery F, 2d Artillery.

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. H. Rowan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, March 23.)

Corp. E. T. Mack, M. 2d Art., and detachment, will report for duty at Mortar Battery, Grover's Cliff. (Fort Warren, March 26.)

Corps. D. Donovan and O. W. Seffers have been promoted Sergeants, in Battery E, 2d Artillery.

The retirement from active service, by the President, of 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art., as a Captain, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Captain of Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from March 8, 1898, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

Sergt. Eugene Sullivan, G. 2d Art., and detachment, will proceed to Fort Slocum. (Long Island Head, March 28.)

Sergt. J. A. Morrow, L. 2d Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Schuyler, March 28.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 3d Art., is transferred to the 6th Artillery, to date from March 8, 1898, and will report in person to the Commanding Officer of that regiment, at Fort McHenry, Md., for duty, and for appointment as Quartermaster thereof. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Corp. R. M. Davis has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C. W. Lucas, appointed Corporal in Battery C, 4th Artillery; Corps. W. E. Davis and L. Allen promoted Sergeants in Battery I.

S. O. 67 is modified so as to transfer Sergt. Alston B. Ames instead of Sergt. John Wyder, from Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, to the 7th Artillery. (S. O. 68, D. E., March 28.)

Corps. K. A. Godwin and R. C. Beasley have been promoted Sergeants and Wagoner N. Bennett and Pvt. H. B. Edney, appointed Corporals in Battery H, 4th Artillery.

Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 4th Art., will proceed to Wash-

ington Barracks in charge of a detachment of 145 men for the 6th Artillery. (Fort McHenry, March 24.)

Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th Art., and Sergt. Allen Lefort, A. 4th Art., are detailed on special duty. (Fort Washington, March 25.)

Corps. G. P. Irwin and A. Lefort have been promoted Sergeants and Pvt. J. A. Burns appointed Corporal, in Battery A. Corps. H. S. Westmoreland and L. B. Robinson, promoted Sergeants and Lance Corp. G. Miller and Pvt. J. A. Scott, appointed Corporals in Battery K. 2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., is temporarily assigned to command of Batteries C and E, 6th Art. (Washington Barracks, March 25.)

Sergt. H. A. Clark, M. 4th Art., is relieved from duty with recruits, 6th Artillery. (Washington Barracks, March 28.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., Q. M., is authorized to hire transportation for supplies. (Fort Delaware, March 30.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN L. RODGERS.

Sergt. F. P. Bliss, 5th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Slocum, March 24.) 1st Sergt. J. C. Walser, Battery M, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Slocum to ship certain battery property. (Fort Hancock, March 27.)

Corp. G. H. Miller, B. 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Corps. H. L. Steele and W. E. Cochran, A. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant, in Battery A, 5th Artillery.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Q. M., 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, March 28.)

Corp. L. J. Whitney and M. H. Henry have been promoted Sergeants and Pvt. G. Conroy and W. Zephir, appointed Corporals in Battery I, 5th Artillery.

Corps. H. J. Quigley and C. Schiffer have been appointed Sergeants and Privts. P. McManus and E. L. Cogan appointed Corporals in Battery E, 5th Artillery. Corps. C. Serry and O. E. Weber, promoted Sergeants and Privts. P. J. Bond and G. Fuchs, appointed Corporals in Battery K.

Sergt. Lorens Thomson, K, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his rank is continued from March 4, 1895. (Fort Hamilton, March 24.)

Corps. J. F. Sinnott, Martin Novak and Otto Herdrick have been promoted Sergeants and Lance Corp. J. M. Cullison and Privts. P. De Wolf and A. C. Wright appointed Corporals in Battery C, 5th Artillery.

Sergt. H. L. Steele, A. 5th Art., will join his battery at Fort Hancock. (Fort Hamilton, March 28.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Slocum on public business. (Fort Hancock, March 31.)

6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

The designation by the President of Batteries D and G, 6th Artillery, as light batteries, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1898, authorizing two additional regiments of artillery, is announced. (H. Q. A., March 28.)

Sergt. R. M. Ball, 6th Art., is detailed School Teacher. (Washington Barracks, March 26.)

1st Lieuts. J. K. Cree and G. W. S. Stevens, 6th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks, for duty. (Fort McHenry, March 28.)

Corp. F. Drake, 6th Art., and detachment, will proceed to Fort McHenry. (Fort Delaware, March 26.)

1st Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Fort McHenry, March 30.)

1st Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Fort McHenry, March 30.)

7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Col. William Sinclair, 7th Art., assumes command of post. (Fort Slocum, March 25.)

Sergt. E. F. Parker, 7th Art., and detachment, will proceed to Fort Slocum. (Fort Schuyler, March 28.)

2d Lieut. J. F. Brady, 7th Art., is temporarily assigned to Light Battery A, and 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton to Light Battery C, and 2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill to Light Battery M. (Fort Slocum, March 29.)

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

We are indebted to Adj. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., for a neat and comprehensive roster of commissioned officers of the regiment corrected to date.

1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from this office, vice 1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 6th Art., who is relieved. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

The leave for seven days granted to 2d Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf., by S. O. 38, March 16, 1898, Fort Keogh, Mont., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 37, D. D., March 19.)

1st Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Keogh, Mont., by par. 2, S. O. 18, c. a., from these headquarters, and 2d Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th Cav., is detailed as Judge Advocate of said court. (S. O. 38, D. D., March 22.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 30, 1898, is granted 2d Lieut. William J. Lutz, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 38, D. D., March 22.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. Phillip Reade, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Frontenac, Minn., March 18, for the purpose of inspecting a proposed site for a target range. (S. O. 35, D. D., March 15.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

The acceptance by the President of the resignation of 1st Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., to take effect March 31, 1898, as announced in par. 5, S. O. 282, Dec. 2, 1897, H. Q. A., has been revoked by the President. (H. Q. A., March 28.)

Corp. Thos. Feeney and Pvt. Herzog, D, and Pvt. Pierce, H, on duty as orderlies at Savannah, Ga., with the court martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, C. E., are splendid specimens of the enlisted men of our regular Army. By their uniform courtesy and politeness they have made many friends in Savannah, and have made a splendid impression upon the audience daily attending the court martial.

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

Maj. Casper H. Conrad, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General, Washington, D. C., to take effect April 1, 1898, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., March 25.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Capt. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., is relieved from charge of Post Schools. (Madison Barracks, March 31.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T., upon the adjournment sine die, of the G. C. M., at Fort Wayne, Mich., of which he is a member. (S. O. 1, D. M., March 19.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following promotion and appointment were on March 19 made in Co. C, 11th Infantry: Corp. Patrick J. Leonard, to be Sergeant, vice Redwine, discharged; Lance Corp. William W. Allen, to be Corporal, vice Leonard promoted.

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Burke, 11th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., upon the adjournment sine die, of the G. C. M., at Fort Wayne, Mich., of which he is a member. (S. O. 1, D. M., March 19.)

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following appointment was on March 27 made in Co. B, 12th Inf.: Pvt. Charles E. Knighton, to be Corporal, vice Boyle, discharged.

1st Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, 12th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and tactics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to take effect July 19, 1898, to relieve 1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., who will then proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, 13th Inf. (Fort Porter, March 28.)

The leave granted Maj. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

1st Lieut. W. R. Sample, 13th Inf., is appointed Signal Officer. 1st Lieut. A. B. Scott is appointed Post Treasurer, Librarian, and in charge of Post Schools. (Fort Porter, March 31.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, 14th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service this date is announced. (H. Q. A., March 25.)

15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Sergt. Thos. Gallagher, G, 15th Inf., for "carelessness in the execution of gymnasium drill and insubordinate conduct," has been reduced to the ranks.

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., and permission to go beyond sea is granted him. (H. Q. A., March 25.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 20, D. Colo., March 21.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Lance Corp. Thore Kolstad, Co. B, 22d Inf., is appointed Corporal, vice Kress discharged.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments, by the Secretary of War, are announced: Col. Edward B. Williston (promoted from Lieut. Colonel, 3d Artillery), to the 6th Artillery, to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy; Col. William Sinclair (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Artillery), to the 7th Artillery, to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy. He will take station at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Randolph (promoted from Major, 3d Artillery), to the 3d Artillery, to date from March 8, 1898, vice Williston, promoted; Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea (promoted from Major, 5th Artillery), to the 5th Artillery, to date from March 8, 1898, vice Sinclair, promoted; Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith (promoted from Major, 2d Artillery), to the 6th Artillery, to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy; Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay (promoted from Major, 5th Artillery), to the 7th Artillery, to date from March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy. He will remain on duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., until further orders. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

ARMY BOARDS.

Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, 2d Inf., is relieved from further duty as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf., is hereby detailed as a member of said board. Lieut. Col. Wherry will rejoin his proper station. (S. O. 37, D. D., March 19.)

A board consisting of Capt. H. L. Bailey and Lieuts. A. L. Farmer and D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., will meet to conduct the final examination of the Post School. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 24.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf.; Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, March 30, 1898, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Fritz W. Kuter, Co. A, 17th Inf., and Sergt. Charles W. Simesen, Co. F, 17th Inf., for the position of Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army. (S. O. 15, D. L., March 5.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Robert H. Hall, 4th Inf.; Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg.; Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps; Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Asst. Q. M. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 28, 1898. Detail: Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf.; Capt. George O. Webster, 4th Inf.; Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf.; Capt. Edward H. Browne, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Neary, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William Brooke, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph R. Stogdall, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Raibourn, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Bernard, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 6, D. L., March 25.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb. March 23. Detail: Capt. B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf.; Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf.; Capt. Theodore Mosher, 22d Inf.; Capt. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. David S. Stanley, 22d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 1, D. M., March 19.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Niobrara, Neb. March 25. Detail: Maj. H. H. Humphreys, 12th Inf.; Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; Capt. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward Taylor, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jas. P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 12th Inf.; 1st

Lieut. Robert Alexander, 12th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 3, D. M., March 23.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Yates, N. D., at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, March 21, 1898. Detail: Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf.; Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf.; Capt. George J. Newgarden, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Thos. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Phillips, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 2d Inf.; Addl. 2d Lieut. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 35, D. D., March 15.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., Monday, March 28, 1898. Detail: Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav.; Capt. Argalus G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; Capt. John A. Johnston, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Claude B. Sweezey, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 38, D. D., March 22.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, O., March 29. Detail: Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. James M. Burns, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf.; Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Owenshine, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Chas. D. Roberts, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 4, D. L., March 23.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., March 29, 1898. Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Capt. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.; Capt. Charles Byrne, 6th Inf.; Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William K. Jones, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Bennett, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jules G. Ord, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George C. Saffarans, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, 6th Inf.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 4, D. L., March 23.)

At Fort McHenry, April 5, 1898. Detail: Maj. Geo. B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Thos. Ridgway, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 70, D. E., March 30.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 25, 1898. Detail: Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav.; Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 2, D. M., March 21.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., March 25, 1898. Detail: Maj. William A. Rafferty, 2d Cav.; Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav.; Capt. Thomas T. Knox, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav.; Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Sterling F. Adams, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 2, D. D., March 21.)

COLLEGE DUTY.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum in Washington, D. C., by par. 11, S. O. 55, March 8, 1898, H. Q. A., vice Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf., who is relieved and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Under instructions from the Major General Commanding the Army, the instruction of the present class of student officers (Class of 1898) will terminate with the examination in the course of Electricity and Mines, and all exercises of the United States Artillery School will be suspended until Sept. 1, 1898. The present class will be awarded the diploma of the school as soon after the examination above mentioned as practicable. (G. O. 20, Artillery School, March 24.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 29.—Maj. George W. Davis, 9th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel.

To be Majors—Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art.; Capt. George G. Greenough, 4th Art.; Capt. Frank C. Grugan, 2d Art.; Capt. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf.

To be Captains—1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William L. Buck, 13th Inf.

To be 1st Lieutenants—2d Lieut. P. E. Pierce, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lutz Wahl, 5th Inf.

MARCH 31.—1st Lieutenants to be Captains—Seabee Smith, 2d Art.; Henry A. Reed, 2d Art.; Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art.; Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; W. P. Duvall, 5th Art.; H. M. Andrews, 1st Art.; C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion in the Army sent to the Senate on March 22, and which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 26, page 561, were confirmed on March 30.

G. O. 10, MARCH 24, 1898. DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Capt. Theodore E. True, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty at these headquarters and as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M., is announced as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department and under A. R. 1213 is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in addition to his duties as Purchasing and Disbursing Quartermaster at Portland. By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Corp. W. H. Brown has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. G. H. German appointed Corporal in Troop B, 6th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d Art., is detailed Quartermaster, Commissary and Treasurer. (Fort Preble, March 31.)

Leave for fourteen days on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, is granted Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 8, D. G., March 29.)

(For additional Army Orders, see page 579.)

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Surgeon General Sternberg asks Congress to give him
25 more Assistant Surgeons to provide for details to
Alaska and three new seacoast posts.

It is understood that the money for fortifications taken
from the special appropriation of fifty millions, will not
be deducted from the regular appropriation which will
be voted in full.

If Gen. Merritt is sent to Cuba, in the event of war,
Gen. Miles will command his Department, in addition
to the command of the Army. Atlanta will be the general
headquarters.

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Lieutenants and Ensigns, including
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The Nashville "Banner" publishes a dispatch from
Knoxville, Tenn., which states that Col. James C. Malone,
a prominent cavalryman of the Confederate Army,
captured Gen. Wesley Merritt during the West Virginia
campaign in 1862; that Gen. Merritt was sent to Richmond
a prisoner of war, etc. The story is quite a romantic
one, highly seasoned, but, alas, we are compelled
to record the fact that there is not a word of
truth in it.

Our pension list exceeds all Germany's army costs by
more than \$40,000,000 a year, and is \$30,000,000 more
than that of France. Only Russia's military expenditures
upon her giant army, patrolling Europe and Asia
from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea and the Indian Ocean,
exceed the sum which, thirty years after the close of the
war, we still annually pay over to our pensioners. Russia's
military burden, all told, is \$176,942,600; our pension
list is not quite equal to this. This is the price we pay
for forgetting the maxim of Washington to prepare
in peace for war.

Comdr. Frederick R. Smith, U. S. N., writes a letter
to the Binghamton "Republican," expressing his opinion
regarding an International Board of Inquiry as to the
loss of the Maine. He believes such a court might be
useful, provided the Maine could be coffer-dammed so
as to ascertain her exact condition. He proposes that
after the dead are removed from the vessel, piles should
be driven around the vessel five feet apart, planked,
and filled in between the planking with crushed coral rock
or substance at hand. The timber could be obtained on
one of the Government live oak reservations nearby.
After the primary cause of the explosion has been definitely
located and determined and the wreck removed, the
"coffer-dam" could be pulled to pieces in sections,
rafted, and towed to Pensacola, and the timbers, etc.,
sawed, if so desired.

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will have
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REQUISITES OF AN OFFICER.

An officer of the Army says: "I have in my possession
a little book entitled 'Six Familiar Lectures—For the
Use of Young Military Officers,' London, 1855, by a
field officer—a book which once belonged to McPherson,
who was killed before Atlanta, 1864. From it the en-
closed is extracted, and I send it to you thinking per-
haps it may be of use in showing people at large that a
well equipped leader of men has to be capable indeed."
The extract referred to is as follows:

REQUISITES OF AN OFFICER.

In the end of the seventeenth century a young naval
officer was praised by his father in these terms:

"Mr. I, told me you were completely constituted to do
your country service, honor and reputation; as being ex-
ceeding faithful, valiant, diligent, generous, vigilant, ob-
serving, very knowing, and a scholar."

A recent author on military topics, quoting this pas-
sage, says:

"In this noble catalogue of the merits of a gentleman
and a soldier, the talent for observation and the habit
of its exercise, general literary attainments, and such
a knowledge of the higher branches of literature as ad-
mits of the attribute of scholarship, are placed emphati-
cally last, as the climax of desert."

"He who may be summoned to command others in the
field must first, as in every liberal profession, have ob-
tained a scientific education. He must be master of the
mathematical sciences, of the various graphic arts, of
the theory of fortification, a good regimental as well as
an artillery and engineer officer; he must besides be a
geographer; not the mere smatterer who may know
whence springs the Danube or the Rhine, and where
their waters are discharged, but the profound geographer
whose map is in his head, and who in his mind's eye can
judge of its outlines and its forms, and compare their
relative position and value. He must exactly know the
strength, policy and character of nations, their political
and especially their military history; above all he must
know men, for soldiers are not machines. In war, in-
deed, man becomes more irritable, more susceptible than
elsewhere, and to manage him with tact and firmness
has ever been an essential portion of the art of a great
Captain. To these superior accomplishments he must
add the less exacted but equally necessary quality of ad-
ministrative skill. He must possess the precision of a
clerk and his knowledge of detail; for it is not enough to
bring men into action, they must be fed, clothed, armed
and cured, and acquisitions so varied must be exercised
simultaneously and under the most pressing circum-
stances. On every movement he must think of yester-
day, of the morrow, of his flanks, his rear; he must
provide for the transport of everything, ammunition, ra-
tions, hospitals and stores; know how to calculate at
once on the possible changes of the atmosphere, as on
the moral qualities of men; and on these various ele-
ments, ever changing as they are, and ceaselessly com-
plicated, he must combine whether in cold or sunshine,
hunger or a cannonade. While the mind dwells on these
things the artillery may roar, your head may fall; but
more than this, thousands are there who seek in your
features the hope of their safety, or the sentence of their
destruction. Behind, though afar, your countrymen look
on; over you in triumph they may wave your laurels—or
alas! the cypress—emblem of failure and of death, may
rise on your dishonored remains, and all these pressing
images—drive them from your mind. Think! quickly
think! for in a moment the happiest combination may
have lost its fitness, and shame, not glory, may attend
you home."

Speaking of the rapidity and skill with which our
preparations for war have proceeded, the New York
"Sun" says: "A very great advantage was that we had
the whole experience of the Civil War to rely on. From
the President down through all the staff departments
and bureaus of both Army and Navy, among the com-
manders of the most important ships and the regimental
and other field officers of the land forces, veterans of
the years between 1861 and 1865 were found. As a
consequence, the entire staff and line knew exactly
what was wanted, at the first menace of war, and not
only were the wants promptly supplied, but no time was
wasted in wondering what to do, and no labor in ex-
periments or in doing anything not required. This
knowledge of what to do and how to do it, based on the
war experience of hundreds of staff and bureau officers
in the Army and the Navy, accounts largely for the rap-
idity with which the country has been put on a war
footing. This fact, too, is the best assurance that the
energy with which the work of preparation has thus far
been pushed will be continued."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

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WAR WITH SPAIN.

The Spanish situation is apparently growing more warlike each hour. Whether we are to have war or not depends apparently upon the question whether the Spaniards can be convinced that we have taken a stand from which we shall not depart. We would call attention to our experiences during the Virginian affair, recorded in another column.

The situation is as critical as it can well be, and Congress, which has to deal with it, is showing its incapacity by talking and resolving when it should be acting. The Speaker's table is being piled high with resolutions, but bills providing for the public defense wait.

Every bill that in any way increases the strength of the Army and Navy, or adds to our ability for war, should be passed without a moment's delay and without debate.

Especially should the bill providing a three-battalion organization for the infantry be passed, and in such form as to give three full Majors to each regiment. We fear that the support of this bill at headquarters is not so earnest and hearty as it should be. This is no time for urging individual opinions, or considering personal interests. We have the concurrent opinion of all the great soldiers of the world, including those of our own country, that the three-battalion organization is the proper one; we have it already in the cavalry and artillery and we should have it for the infantry and have it without delay.

The most dangerous delusion that possesses the American people and the American Congress is the idea that unorganized patriotism and undisciplined enthusiasm can be made effective in war. We fear that the organization of what is known as "the National Volunteer Reserve" will only add to this delusion and that its effect will be to draw from the support our regular forces should receive at this crisis, to waste efforts in the attempt to accomplish something by creating a paper Army. We do not see what is to be accomplished by taking out of the hands of our constituted authorities the work that belongs to them and in which they should receive the united and hearty support of every man whose training and experience shows him what is required for effective action. There should be no such division of or-

ganization and effort as this movement seems to contemplate. This opinion has found expression in the refusal of Adml. Erben, Capt. Mahan and others to join the volunteers.

THE BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

An appropriation of forty millions of dollars for the Navy is liberal for an American Congress, but it seems insignificant beside the \$118,892,000 proposed this year in the British naval estimate. Large as this last sum appears to be it is only a trifle over 2 per cent. (.021) of the total exports and imports of the United Kingdom and the British colonies. These amounted, according to the latest returns to \$3,003,150,535 in imports by sea, and \$2,560,873,285 exports by sea.

The British naval programme calls for work during the coming year on twelve battleships, sixteen first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, ten smaller ones and gunboats, forty-one torpedo boat destroyers, and a royal yacht which will be building and completing. Ninety-six new vessels of all classes under construction at the same time.

Little Japan, which is certainly doing very well, has forty-five vessels under way. The only limitation put upon the increase of the British Navy seems to be in the capacity of her dockyards. In addition to work now in hand in the coming year it is proposed to commence three battleships, four armored cruisers, and four sloops; the armored cruisers and two sloops to be built in private yards; the others in Government dockyards. The character of the three battleships is not communicated. The four armored cruisers will be of the Cressy class. They will be armed secondarily with the improved 6-inch quick-firing Vickers gun. In this gun the metal cartridge characteristic of quick-fire is dispensed with, involving further saving of weight and simplification, the tube only having to be ejected after firing. The muzzle velocity of 2,748 foot-seconds was obtained at Portsmouth, implying the great energy of 3,238 foot-tons, and a perforation of 22.2 in. of iron. In a trial for rapidity thirty-six rounds were fired in 4 min. 47 sec., or eight rounds per minute. The rate of firing a single round varied from 6 1/4 seconds to 9 seconds, the higher rate being achieved when the series is limited to a few rounds.

Twelve and one half million dollars for ordnance is included in the British estimates. No additional ordinary protected cruisers will be commenced during the coming year, but a large number is now in hand of all classes and types, the Dindem type being the most important, of which there are eight built and building. Sixty-two torpedo boat destroyers, of speeds ranging from 26 to 33 knots, out of 98 ordered, have been completed. The remainder have been delayed by the engineering crisis. A further order has just been given for an experimental vessel in which the steam turbine will be substituted for the ordinary propelling machinery, in order to test the applicability of the system to high-speed torpedo vessels. The total number of officers, bluejackets, and marines voted for last year was 100,050, an increase on the previous year of 6,300; this year there will be a similar increase, bringing the total number up to 106,390. This increase is to be made up of 200 officers, 2,400 seamen, 284 engine-room artificers, 1,700 stokers, 1,000 marines, 300 boys, and 456 artisans and miscellaneous ratings. Of the 200 officers, 100 will be engineers, including 50 warrant officers to be called artificer engineers, and the number of accountant officers will also be raised by 50.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

An officer of the Army asks whether retired officers are eligible to employment in the event of war.

Sec. 1259, R. S., provides that "retired officers of the Army may be assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Home, and a retired officer shall not be assignable to any other duty." The Courts have held, however, that this does not prohibit a retired officer from holding office in an Executive Department, nor from receiving the salary therefrom in addition to his retired pay. It is also held that he may be employed by the War Department. The act of July 31, 1894, permits members of the retired list to hold office to which they have been elected by the people or appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Section 2, act of June 3, 1896, provides that the law shall not be construed so as to prevent the employment of any retired officer of the Army or Navy by the Engineer Department upon works of river and harbor improvement.

Sec. 1260, R. S., permits a retired officer to be detailed on his own application to serve as professor in any college without additional compensation. The act of June 16, 1880, allows his detail as president, superintendent or professor of an incorporated college, university or institution of learning, having a capacity to educate not less than 150 pupils, and he may receive from such institution the difference between his retired and full pay. The act of Nov. 1, 1893, permits the detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions with the full pay of their rank, but the act of Aug. 6, 1894, repealed the proviso allowing them full pay. Finally, Sec. 1255, R. S., provides that "officers retired from active service shall be withdrawn from command and from the line of promotion."

We do not think that retired officers will be called upon for service in case of war. If any of them are employed their cases will be exceptional. Indeed, officers on the retired list of the Navy have been informed by the Navy Department, in reply to letters, that their services will not be required.

Whatever use may be made of the Naval Militia they should act under the direction of officers of the Navy. Otherwise there will be a lack of thorough co-operation and confusion and inefficiency will be the result. Excellent use can be made of the best men in the Naval Militia by assigning them to duty on board some of the auxiliary vessels purchased from the merchant fleet. It will be a mistake to leave these vessels in command of their old akipers. These men may know more in the beginning than officers from the Naval Militia, but they have very much to unlearn before they can be brought into touch with the Navy. Their ways are entirely different from those of Navy officers, and they have something in the nature of contempt for methods they do not understand. This matter of buying merchant vessels may easily go too far, and result in dumping into the Navy a lot of worthless material. It is far better to spend the money in buying new vessels from our Navy Yards, such as those Lewis Nixon some time ago offered to build in ninety days. One quarter of that period has already passed since the emergency appropriation was made. Time and money have to be spent upon these purchased vessels to fit them for use. The earners of commissions and the purchasers of options are very active just now, and they are united in the patriotic endeavor to help Uncle Sam to get rid of his spare cash.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, L. P. Mitchell, decides that the Surgeon General of the Navy is debarred by Sec. 3632, R. S., from using the appropriation "contingent medicine and surgery" to pay for clerical work in cataloguing the library of the Museum of Hygiene. He says: "The nature of this work brings it within the class of clerical or official services, and it is well settled that a contingent appropriation cannot be used to pay for the same." 1 Comp. Dec. 344; Id. 392. Such employment is also prohibited by the more sweeping provision of Section 4 of the act of Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stat. 255) that: "No civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer or other employé shall, after the first day of October next, be employed in any of the Executive Departments, or subordinate Bureaus or offices thereof at the seat of Government, except only at such rates and in such numbers, respectively, as may be specifically appropriated for by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year. If, however, such a catalogue should be prepared, and the Secretary should then determine to purchase it, the Comptroller could decide whether it could be paid for from the contingent appropriation then available." I cannot therefore answer your second question at this time.

In the course of a speech by Gen. Wheeler in Congress this colloquy occurred: Mr. Wheeler: "The bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the English fleet resulted in a comparatively small number of casualties, 168 killed and 350 wounded with six killed and twenty-seven wounded on the ships. The English had very superior guns. At Fort Jackson, in 1862, the guns were the best in use, the bombardment was very heavy, and the casualties in the fort very few."

Mr. Sayers: "Does not that show, General, that the big guns scare more people than they kill?"

Mr. Wheeler: "Yes."

Cadet Engr. Pope Washington, U. S. N., while in Washington, en route to Annapolis, reported some of his experiences on the Maine. He was with a number of junior officers in their quarters when the explosion came. They were separated from the quarters of the petty officers by a thin bulkhead. Every petty officer in quarters at the time was killed, while every junior officer in the room with Cadet Washington escaped. Mr. Washington says the petty officers were obliged to rush forward to effect an exit, but the ship sank so rapidly in that part that all those not killed outright were drowned. The junior officers had to go aft to get out, and managed to escape before the water engulfed them.

A bill now on the order of third reading in the New York Legislature revives the scheme for appropriating \$300,000 to purchase 15,000 Savage guns for the New York National Guard. This gun was, it will be remembered, selected by a commission of experts, one of them being Prof. Thurston, of Cornell University. The rival manufacturers interfered, and after consulting with an officer then on Gen. Merritt's staff, Gen. Morgan decided not to approve the report of the Board. There is a good prospect now that the bill will become a law.

A reporter from one of the "yellow journals" of New York boarded the New Hampshire a couple of nights since, where the 1st Naval Battalion is quartered, and made a demand for some gory war news. On being informed that all was quiet and there was no news, the reporter became abusive and threatened to "roast" the battalion, whereupon a Lieutenant ordered him to leave the vessel at once or be thrown overboard by a guard. The yellow journal representative left in a hurry.

The Scranton "Republican" which proposes to enlist two regiments of negro Cuban service is mistaken in saying that "at the present time there are two regiments of colored troops in the United States Army, but both belong to the cavalry corps." There are two cavalry regiments of negroes, but there are also two excellent infantry regiments composed of negroes, the 24th, commanded by Col. J. Ford Kent, and the 28th, of which Col. A. S. Burt is commander.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 25.—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, ordered to report at the Department.

The Commanding Officer of the Winona, directed to proceed to Mobile, Ala., with his command.

1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, detached from duty with the Life-Saving Service, and ordered to the Manning.

1st Lieut. J. F. Wild, detached from duty with the Life-Saving Service, and assigned to construction duty at Baltimore, Md.

1st Lieut. W. G. Ross, detached from duty with the Life-Saving Service, and ordered to the Woodbury.

1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, detached from duty with the Life-Saving Service, and ordered to the Morrill.

2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, detached from duty with the Life-Saving Service, and ordered to the Hamilton.

2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, detached from duty with the Life-Saving Service, and ordered to the Calumet.

Capt. C. A. Abbey, detached from the Dexter, and ordered to the Woodbury.

Capt. W. H. Hand, detached from the Woodbury, and ordered to the Dexter.

2d Lieut. C. S. Craig, detached from the Forward, and ordered to the Morrill.

Chief Engr. E. P. Webber, detached from the Chandler, and ordered to the Morrill.

1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, detached from the Washington, and ordered to the Hamilton.

1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler, detached from the Guthrie, and ordered to the Manning.

1st Asst. Engr. E. J. Noonan, detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Woodbury.

2d Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, detached from duty with the Life-Saving Service, and ordered to the Gresham.

1st Lieut. Howard Emery, detached from the Manning, and ordered to report to the Commanding Officer of the Gresham, for launch duty.

1st Lieut. H. H. Broadbent, detached from the Woodbury, and ordered to report to the Commanding Officer of the Gresham, for launch duty.

2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, detached from the Dallas, and ordered to the Gresham.

2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, detached from the Boutwell, and ordered to the Gresham.

1st Asst. Engr. B. F. Bowen, detached from the Smith, and ordered to the Gresham.

1st Asst. Engr. W. Robinson, detached from the Windom, and assigned to the Morrill.

2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, detached from special duty and ordered to the Woodbury.

2d Lieut. G. L. Garden, detached from the Manhattan, and ordered to the Manning.

2d Lieut. J. H. Scott, detached from the Manhattan, and ordered to the Hudson.

Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor, detached from the Woodbury, and ordered to the Dallas.

2d Asst. Engr. C. G. Porcher, detached from the Woodbury, and ordered to the Hamilton.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, detached from the Dallas, and ordered to the Woodbury.

2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin, detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Washington.

3d Lieut. J. V. Wild, to the Windom.

3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, to the Morrill.

3d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, to the Dexter.

3d Lieut. Henry Ulke, to the Gresham.

2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, detached from special duty and ordered to the Windom.

2d Asst. Engr. D. W. Davis, detached from the Manning, and ordered to the Windom.

MARCH 26.—Capt. L. N. Stodder, ordered to report at the Department.

1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, orders to the Morrill revoked, placed waiting orders.

MARCH 28.—2d Lieut. J. L. Davis, to the Boutwell.

3d Lieut. E. E. Mead, orders to the Grant revoked, and assigned to the Hudson.

3d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, to the Calumet.

3d Asst. Engr. U. Harvey, detached from the Boutwell, ordered to the Calumet.

2d Asst. Engr. H. D. Glover, detached from the Morrill, placed waiting orders.

2d Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, detached from the Dexter, ordered to the Hudson.

The Commanding Officer of the Forward, ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., with his command.

MARCH 29.—1st Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, ordered to resume duties on the Guthrie.

Dr. A. T. Mitchell, appointed Surgeon, on the U. S. S. Manning.

Dr. J. C. Travers, appointed Surgeon, on the U. S. S. Windom.

The Commanding Officer of the practice ship Chase, directed to remain at Pensacola, with his command.

The following order was issued by the President on the 24th instant:

Executive Mansion, March 24, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: Referring to the provisions of Section 2757, of the Revised Statutes, it is directed that the Revenue Cutters Gresham, Manning, Windom, Woodbury, Morrill, Hudson, Calumet and Hamilton, with their officers and crews, be placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, until further orders, and that the two Revenue Cutters now under construction at Cleveland, Ohio, be likewise temporarily transferred to the Navy as soon as the work thereupon shall be sufficiently advanced to warrant such transfer.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, conferred with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt during the past week on the plans for taking over these cutters to the Navy. They will be first sent to Norfolk, where additional guns will be mounted, and then will proceed to Key West and become a part of the squadron there. Their main service will be Naval pickets.

The Woodbury sailed from Portland, Me., and the Manning from Boston, for Norfolk on the 29th instant.

The Hamilton reported at Norfolk on the 28th instant.

The Morrill sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Norfolk on the 29th.

The Windom sailed from Baltimore, for Norfolk, on the 30th, and the Hudson is expected to report at Norfolk on April 3.

Capt. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station, has selected Lieut. S. A. Staunton as his flag lieutenant. Capt. Sampson has determined not to ask the Department to assign to his staff a chief of staff, having determined to utilize Capt. F. E. Chadwick for this important and responsible position.

Capt. Chadwick will remain in command of the flagship New York, but there is no doubt in the minds of the officials that he will be fully able to perform the new duties that will be assigned to him.

The monitors Catskill and Lehigh, now at League Island, will be ready for sea in a few days. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has invited the Massachusetts Naval Brigade to volunteer to go to Philadelphia and take the monitors to Boston for the protection of that port. The Bancroft will be repaired at Boston Navy Yard and will probably be retained to aid in the protection of Boston.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 25.—Lieut. R. G. Peck, to command the Lehigh.

Lieut. W. M. Irwin, to command the Montauk.

Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm, to command the Jason.

Lieut. C. S. Richman, to command the Nahant.

Lieut. M. E. Hall, to command the Catskill.

Lieut. G. Noel, to command the Nezinscot.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, to command the Rodgers.

Commo. W. S. Sculey, detached from the Lighthouse Board and ordered to the Brooklyn, in command of Flying Squadron.

Lieut. J. H. Sears, detached from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. H. H. Hosley, detached from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and ordered to Navy Yard, N. Y.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Ensign C. F. Preston, detached from the Geyney and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign J. N. Sypher, detached from the McArthur and ordered to the Monadnock.

Lieut. R. Wells, detached from the McArthur and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. J. Hood, detached from the Maine and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Acting Boatswain P. Deery, ordered to command the Samoset.

Naval Cadet E. McCauley, Jr., detached from the New York and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Ensign M. H. Signor, detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Rodgers.

Gunner S. Cross, detached from Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Nezinscot.

Mate A. F. Benson, detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Nezinscot.

MARCH 26.—Comdr. H. Elmer, detached from duty at Cramps' Ship Yard and ordered to duty with the torpedo fleet.

Medical Inspector W. G. Farwell, detached from special duty at Philadelphia and ordered to League Island Navy Yard.

Surgeon W. H. Rush, detached from League Island Navy Yard and be ready for sea.

Surgeon A. G. Cabell, unexpired leave revoked and ordered to Puget Sound Naval Station.

Passed Asst. Surgeon A. Farenholt, detached from Puget Sound Naval Station and ordered to the Independence.

Passed Asst. Paymaster J. S. Phillips, ordered to the Franklin.

Passed Asst. Engineer C. B. Price, ordered to the Vicksburg.

Passed Asst. Paymaster S. McGowan, detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Naval Station, Port Royal.

Paymaster W. W. Galt, detached from the Raleigh and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymaster S. R. Heap, detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Raleigh.

Asst. Paymaster P. B. Du Bois, detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Bennington.

Passed Asst. Engineer R. S. Griffin, detached from the Vicksburg and ordered to the Mayflower.

Chief Engineer J. H. Perry, detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Brooklyn.

MARCH 28.—Naval Cadet R. H. Robinson, ordered home to the United States.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. Groesbeck, ordered home to the United States.

Comdr. E. D. F. Heald, died March 27.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet E. F. Eggert, detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet W. G. Du Bose, detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet J. W. Powell, detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. H. C. Rittenhouse, detached from the works of Bliss & Co., and ordered at once to the Miantonomoh as executive officer.

Mate C. H. Cleaveland, detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Nezinscot.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, detached from the Miantonomoh, and ordered to the Naval Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. S. A. Staunton, detached from the Iowa and ordered to such duty on the New York as the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station may assign him.

Rear Adml. E. O. Matthews, appointed president of the Naval Examining Board, Washington.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach, ordered to the works of Bliss & Co., at Brooklyn.

Commo. F. V. McNair, detached as president of the Naval Examining Board, Washington, and ordered to Lighthouse Board, March 30.

Lieut. E. J. Dorn, ordered to Naval Academy, April 4.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman, ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. H. H. Hosley's order of March 25 is modified, so that when he is discharged from the hospital at Brooklyn, he is ordered to the Vermont.

MARCH 29.—Lieut. L. L. Reamey, detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Paymr. G. H. Read, retired March 29.

Gunner J. Hill, ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

Boatswain F. E. Larkin, ordered to the Richmond.

Mate C. H. Cleaveland, ordered to command the Nezinscot.

Mate A. F. Benson, detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Nezinscot.

Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Iowa.

Lieut. Y. Noel, detached from the Nezinscot, on arrival at Key West and ordered at once to the Marblehead.

Lieut. S. A. Staunton, detached from the Iowa, and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. James M. Helm, ordered to command the Hornet.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, ordered to command the Eagle.

Lieut. John Hood ordered to command the Hawk.

Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., ordered to command the Tecumseh.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, ordered to command the Uncas.

Lieut. John L. Purcell, ordered to command the Osceola.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi, ordered to command the Sioux.

Ensign W. S. Crossley, ordered to command the Algonquin.

MARCH 30.—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, ordered to the Secretary's office as special aide to the Secretary.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin, ordered in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore.

Capt. Y. Stirling, appointed member of the Lighthouse Board.

Lieut. R. C. Wells, Jr., detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Tecumseh.

Chief Engineer W. N. Little, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Naval Station, Key West.

Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey, detached from all duty at Hartford and appointed Inspector of Ordnance for companies at Bridgeport.

MARCH 31.—Asst. Naval Constructor W. P. Roberts, detached from Newport News and ordered to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Moore, to Naval Academy, April 15, and unexpired leave revoked.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen, to the Navy Yard, New York, with Wompatuck.

Ensign J. E. Walker, detached from Cincinnati and ordered to the Machias, April 4, as watch and division officer.

Lieut. E. Simpson, detached from the Endeavor and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Ensign C. T. Jewell, detached from Branch Hydrographic Office at Buffalo, and ordered to the Mayflower as watch and division officer.

Ensign A. L. Willard, detached from War College and ordered to the Molinas, April 4, as watch and division officer.

Ensign L. S. Thompson, detached from Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the Machias, April 4, as watch and division officer.

Ensign F. L. Sawyer, detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Machias, April 4, as watch and division officer.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 31.—A Marine guard, consisting of 1 1st Sergeant, 2 corporals and 10 privates, ordered from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, D. C., to the U. S. S. Mayflower.

A Marine guard, consisting of 1 1st Sergeant, 2 corporals and 9 privates, ordered transferred from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to the U. S. S. Machias to take place of the old guard transferred to Boston, Mass.

Capt. Richard Wallach, U. S. M. C., detached from command of the Marine guard of the U. S. Flagship New York and granted sick leave for one month from the 26th inst.

Capt. Maniel C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., detached on April 1, 1898, from duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, U. S. M. C., and ordered to proceed to Key West, Fla., and report to the Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station, as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. Flagship New York and as Marine Officer of the fleet of the North Atlantic Station.

Capt. C. L. McCawley, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Capt. T. C. Prince, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., for duty in connection with the Quartermaster's Department.

A Marine Guard, consisting of 1 1st Sergeant, 2 corporals and 9 privates, ordered from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to the U. S. S. Vicksburg, when required.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 29.—Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Gheen, to be a Commander; Pay Inspr. George A. Lyon, to be a Pay Director; Paymr. Charles W. Slamm, to be a Pay Inspector; P. A. Paymr. James S. Phillips, to be a Paymaster; John W. Morse, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Paymaster.

MARCH 31.—P. A. Paymr. T. S. Jewell, to be Paymaster.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon these names for some of the yachts and tugs added to the Navy as torpedo boats: The yacht Alicia will be called the Hornet, the yacht Almy, the Eagle, and the yacht Hermione the Wasp.

The tug E. F. Luckenbuck will be known as the Tecumseh; the Walter A. Luckenbuck as the Uncas; the Winthrop, as the Osceola; the P. H. Wise, as the Sioux; the DeWitt C. Ivins, as the Nezinscot, and the El Toro as the Algonquin. The German torpedo boat purchased this week has been named the Somers. The Mayflower will not be renamed.

The Lighthouse steamer Mangrove arrived at Key West March 29, bringing four 6-inch guns, two six-pounders complete, two torpedo tubes and eight warheads for torpedoes, fifty boxes of six-pound and one-pound cartridges, nine 10-inch shells, and twenty-three 6-inch shells, all from the wreck of the Maine. It is believed that the four 10-inch guns can be saved if permission to blow off the tops of the turrets is obtained.

At the Indian Head Proving Grounds next week, two plates representing each 500 tons of heavy armor for the turrets of the Kearsarge and Kentucky will be attacked by 12-inch and 10-inch guns in ballistic trials, with velocities ranging from 1,456 feet a second to 1,750 feet.

A Board has been organized, of which Capt. F. E. Chadwick, commanding the New York, is president, to determine what disposition shall be made of the wreck of the battleship Maine.

The subcommittee of the House Naval Committee has favorably reported to the full committee the Naval Personnel bill which the full naval committee will take up as soon as the Naval Appropriation bill has been disposed of.

The commander of the auxiliary torpedo fleet will be Comdr. Horace Elmer, who is now in New York, arranging for its organization and distribution into squads at seaboard cities.

In the debate on the Naval Appropriation, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, an ex-Navy officer, said: "If we are going to fight any nation of the world, we have got to meet the equipments of the world; and we can not do it with ferriesboats and tugboats and yachts, as we did in 1861-1864."

The U. S. torpedo boat Rodgers has been accepted by the Government. She has heretofore had a gray coat, but is now painted green.

The torpedo boat Somers, just purchased in Germany, sailed on March 30 from Elbing for Pillau, preparatory for leaving for the United States.

A dispatch from Berlin, March 28, states that it is understood that Lieut. Albert P. Niblack has conditionally purchased a protected cruiser building at the Germania yards for a South American government, and that he is considering the purchase of a vessel building at the Voss yards, at Hamburg. It is also reported that a fully equipped torpedo boat destroyer has been purchased by the United States from a private firm in France.

The gunboat Princeton, it is reported, will be ready to leave the yard of John H. Dialogue & Son, at Camden, N. J., between April 2 and 9. She will proceed to League Island to receive her guns, etc.

Comdr. John H. Moore, U. S. N., having been compelled to resign his position in the West End National Bank, of Washington, because of active duty, the directors of the institution have presented him with a handsome sword, accompanied by a series of complimentary resolutions, in which they express their deep regret at his resignation, their high appreciation of Lieut. Moore's many qualities and good judgment and the energetic interest he had always manifested in the bank.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining men for the Navy, the Department has adopted the policy of dealing leniently with the offense of technical desertion. The fact is that many good men have left the service without permission during the past few years of peace who would willingly re-enter the Navy and render good service in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

The examinations at the Naval Academy were completed on Thursday, March 31, with those of the graduating class. It is reported that three in the line division out of twenty-eight members and two in the engineer division out of eleven members have been rejected on account of physical defects. The first class will leave the Academy for their respective ships on Saturday. In the line division the first six are: First, Wm. C. Watts, of Pennsylvania; second, John Halligan, of Massachusetts; third, Henry Williams, of Maryland; fourth, George L. Smith, of New Hampshire; fifth, Wilbur G. Briggs, of New York; sixth, Ralph N. Marble, Jr., of Minnesota. The first four in the engineer division are: First, Herman J. Elson, of Mississippi; second, Henry T. Wright, of Alabama; third, Henry C. Dinger, of Wisconsin; fourth, Louis Shane, of Nebraska.

Naval Constructor Hobson and Naval Cadets Dubose, Eggert, and Powell left Annapolis March 30, for duty on the flagship New York.

A telegraphic dispatch from Palermo, March 30, says that the United States has bought the steel steam yacht Aegusa, belonging to the Florio-Rubattino Co., for a dispatch boat.

The closest watch possible is being kept by American diplomatic and other agents on the movements of Spanish warships.

The funeral of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, U. S. N., who lost his life on the U. S. S. Maine, was held in Pittsburgh, March 30. It is estimated that 10,000 persons passed through the rotunda and viewed the catafalque. Services were held in Allegheny in Christ Episcopal Church, and at Uniondale Cemetery the usual salute was fired, taps were sounded on the bugle and the coffin was lowered into the grave.

It has been ordered that the following yachts at the Navy Yard, New York, purchased by the U. S. Government, be put into condition for Naval defense with the utmost dispatch. Yachts, the Alicia, the Almy, the Hermione, the Columbia; the tugs Storm King, the Argus, the Paoli, the Winthrop, the P. H. Wise and El Toro. They will be ordered to Key West to report to Capt. Sampson. A board will determine the number of guns and the quantity of ammunition that can be carried by the following revenue cutters: The Gresham, the Manning, the Hamilton, the Hudson, the Calumet, the Windom, the Woodbury, the Morrill and the Guthrie.

The new torpedo boats Gwin and Talbot went into commission at Newport, R. I., March 31. Their commanders are Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker and Lieut. W. S. Williams.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Thursday authorized a favorable report on Senator Hawley's bill for the reorganization of the militia force of the United States. The bill is practically a modification of the laws relating to the militia, and while it does not make many material changes, it makes a great many in matters of detail. It provides for an organized and a reserve militia, the latter to consist of all male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age who are not included in the organized corps or engaged in certain exempted callings.

Secretary Alger has made the following assignments of Military Attachés at U. S. Legations abroad: Capt. J. B. Hickey, 8th Cav., at Lima, Peru; Lieut. C. L. Collins, 11th Inf., Caracas, Venezuela; Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., at Lisbon, Portugal; Lieut. A. F. Rowan, 18th Inf., at Santiago, Chile. The details to the legations at Lima, Caracas, and Santiago, are the first to be made to these countries. Early in his administration Secretary Alger devised a plan for military representation at all the principal capitals of the world, including those of the South American countries. The attachés to South American countries, in addition to their usual duties, are charged to increase, if possible, the American market for ordnance and ordnance stores.

The Secretary of War has issued an order recalling the acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., which was accepted, to take effect this week. He was granted leave of absence during the interval. Through the intercession of influential friends the Secretary of War has been induced to continue Lieut. O'Brien in the service. It is understood that he will be arraigned for trial on the charges of misconduct at Nashville.

Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Chief of the Military Information Division of the War Department, has been appointed to be the Army member of the Army and Navy Defense Board, in place of Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., whom Secretary Alger intends to assign to other duties. Lieut. Col. Wagner has been engaged this week with the work of the Board which has been previously outlined in the "Journal," and has had many conferences with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the Navy, and Capt. A. S. Barker, the Navy member of the Board. Lieut. Col. Wagner will be retained in his present position as Chief of the Military Information Division in addition to his duties as member of the new Board. Lieut. Col. Wagner is one of the best equipped men in the Army for the work he has undertaken, being a deep student of military science and of great practical ability. Previous to his assignment as Chief of the Military Information Division, Lieut. Col. Wagner was an instructor in the Infantry and Cavalry School, at Fort Leavenworth.

The Board of which Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., is president, which was convened last week at Fort Myer, Va., to examine for the second time 1st Lieut. J. W. Watson, 10th Cav., has found him physically qualified for promotion. The disability of Lieut. Watson found by the previous Examining Board has not been operated upon and is not improved, but the Board argued that his condition was not worse than before his first examination, and is not such as to unfit him for active service. Lieut. Watson this week underwent a mental examination, a report of which has not yet been submitted by the Board.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. William T. Sampson. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Commo. Geo. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

FLYING SQUADRON.—Commo. W. S. Schley.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Address as noted under vessels.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALBANY, 6 Guns (cruiser recently purchased from Brazil). At Newcastle, England, fitting out to proceed to United States.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. H. C. Levisse (p. s.) At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, March 6. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. A. Ross. (Training ship.) At Newport, R. I., March 27. Address there.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (s. s.) Gunnery vessel. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (Training ship.) Sailed from Key West for New York, April 1. Address New York.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker (n. a. s.) At Bermuda, March 29, and sailed March 30 en route to Boston.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton will command, per steamer of March 23.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook. At Newport News, Va., receiving some alterations and repairs. (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.) Capt. F. E. Chadwick is to command the Brooklyn.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

CATSKILL (Monitor), Lieut. M. E. Hull. Ordered into commission at League Island. Will go to Boston.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester. (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (flying s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Hong Kong, China.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleeves. At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West, Fla.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Navy Yard, New York.

DUPONT (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. Flag boat of the flotilla. At Key West, Fla.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Key West. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. Rush (Training ship.) At Portsmouth, N. H.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

GWIN (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. S. Williams. Placed in commission at Newport, R. I., March 31.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) Arrived at Bermuda March 30, en route to Key West. Address Key West.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans, (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

JASON (Monitor), Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm. Ordered in commission at League Island. Will go to New York.

KATAHDIN (Harbor Defense Ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde. (Special service.) League Island, Pa.

LEHIGH (Monitor), Lieut. R. G. Peck. Ordered into commission at League Island. Will proceed to Boston.

LEYDEN (Tug), Lieut. W. G. Hannum (n. a. s.) Newport, R. I.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Boston, Mass., for repairs. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Navy Yard, New York, March 24. Is being constructed from a yacht to an armored dispatch boat.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Callao, Peru, March 31. Address care U. S. Consul, Panama.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying s.) At Newport News, Va., being overhauled. Address Norfolk.

MIANTONOMOH (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson. League Island Navy Yard, Pa. (n. a. s.) Will proceed to Key West, Fla.

MIOHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett (Special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell (flying s.) At League Island, Pa. Address League Island.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. (Training ship.) The Mohican sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu March 11.

MONTAUK (Monitor), Lieut. W. M. Irwin. Ordered in commission at League Island. Will go to Portland, Me.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal., March 24. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) At Woo Sung, China.

MONTREY, 4 Guns (p. s.) Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams. At San Francisco, Cal., April 1. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse, (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NAHANT (Monitor), Lieut. C. S. Richman. At League Island, Pa. Will go to New York.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Dry Tortugas, March 28. Address Key West, Fla.

NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns (cruiser recently purchased from Brazil). En route to the United States. Capt. W. M. Folger is to command when the vessel arrives at New York, where she is due about April 10.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) Sailed from San Juan del Norte, March 26 for Tampa, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (Tug), Lieut. Y. Noel. Ordered in commission at New York. Will be used as a supply boat. Is to proceed to Key West.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. Charles V. Gridley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., March 19, for Callao, Peru, en route to North Atlantic Squadron. Address care U. S. Consul, Panama.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong.

PORTER (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Charleston, S. C., March 30. Address Key West.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Hong Kong, China.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island. Address there.

RODGERS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At Baltimore, Md. Will go to Key West.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAMOSSET (Tug), Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Used as a dispatch boat. At Key West, Fla.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. En route to New York from England convoying New Orleans.

SARATOGA, Lt. W. W. Gilmer in temporary command (Penn. schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

SOMERS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. John Knapp. At Pellain, Germany, March 31. Will go to Key West.

STILETTO (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins. At Newport, R. I.

TALBOT (Torpedo boat), W. R. Shoemaker. Placed in commission at Newport, R. I., March 31.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (flying s.) At Navy Yard, New York, being overhauled.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Washington, D. C. Ordered to Norfolk, Va.

VICKSBURG, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. (Training ship.) Address Norfolk, Va., where she was April 1st.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickens. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Seabee (n. a. s.) Sailed March 31 from Port Angeles for Seattle.

WINSLOW (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadon. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.) At Jacksonville, Fla., March 30.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (s. d.) Address Avoca, N. C.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. At Coronado, Cal.

The following are the commanders of auxiliary vessels comprising yachts, tugs, etc., recently purchased, and being made ready for service:

HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm.

EAGLE, Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland.

HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood.

TECUMSEH, Lieut. R. Welles, Jr.

UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard.

OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell.

SIOUX, Ensign, W. R. Gherardi.

ALGONQUIN, Ensign W. S. Crosley.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to enlist men for one year. A clause in the order reads: "Men enlisting for one year can be discharged at their own request before the expiration of that period, providing an emergency does not arise in the meantime."

The body of Frank Andrews of Chemung, N. Y., was recovered from the wreck of the U. S. S. Maine at Havana, March 29. It was identified by marks on the clothing. It is believed that one of the bodies recovered on March 28 is that of John Anderson.

The following revenue cutters are ordered to report at Norfolk, Va., by April 5, for co-operation with the Navy: Manning, Woodbury, Hudson, Gresham, Calumet, Morrill, Newcomb, and Windom. Also the following at the New York Yard: Yachts Hornet, Eagle, Hawk, Wasp, the tugs Tecumseh, Uncas, Osceola, Sioux, Algonquin, Wampatuck, Alice. Also the lighthouse tenders Maple, Armenia, Mangrove, at Key West.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brevet Maj. Francis Clarke, Capt., U. S. A., retired, who died Feb. 13 last at Detroit, Mich., served in the 3d Inf. in the ranks from 1850 to 1861 when he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Inf. His service during the war was efficient, and for his gallantry at Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge he received the brevets of Captain and Major. He attained a Captaincy in 1865 and was retired for age June 2, 1889.

Mr. Henry W. Hand, Editor of the "Wave," who died March 16 at Cape May, N. J., served as Acting Master, U. S. N., from 1861 to February, 1866, and again from May, 1866, until February, 1869. He made an excellent record during the war.

Mrs. E. S. Roberts, widow of Gen. Ben. S. Roberts, U. S. A., and mother of Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Art., died March 21, 1898, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. She was 83 years old. She leaves two other sons—E. P. Roberts, a civil engineer in New York, and Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., at Fort Wayne. The remains were taken for interment to Manchester, Vt., where Gen. Roberts is buried.

A Louisville exchange referring to the recent death in that city of Mrs. John Mason Brown, says: "When Mrs. Brown died this morning she was surrounded by all her relatives with the exception of her sister, Mrs. William F. Draper, who is in Rome, and her son, Lieut. Preston Brown, of the U. S. A., who is stationed with his regiment in the far West. Mrs. Mary Brown was the oldest daughter of the late Gen. William Preston. Being widely traveled, and having become familiar with the courts of Europe, she possessed an unusual cultivation and education when she returned to Kentucky. And, too, being the daughter of a man so distinguished in many walks of life, she sprang at once into great prominence. Her marriage to Col. John Mason Brown in 1860 was a social event of State importance. Mrs. Brown leaves four children—Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d U. S. Inf.; Mr. John Mason Brown, Assistant City Attorney, and Misses Mary Mason and Margaret Wickliffe Brown, two of the most popular girls in Louisville society. Mrs. Brown is survived by one brother, Mr. Wickliffe Preston, of Lexington, and four sisters.

Gen. Wheelock Graves Veazey, a gallant officer of Vermont troops during the War, one of the founders of the G. A. R., and its Commander-in-Chief a few years ago, died at Washington, D. C., March 22.

A large circle of relatives and friends will deeply sympathize with Maj. H. O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in the loss of his wife, Mrs. Kate Baylor Perley, daughter of the late Col. Thos. G. Baylor, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. We recall the beautiful wedding and the beautiful bride, at the little chapel at Governors Island some sixteen years ago, when Miss Kate Baylor linked her fortunes with Major, then Captain, Perley.

Gen. George W. Rains, who died March 21, at the Ramsdell homestead, Newburg, N. Y., at the age of 82, was graduated from West Point, in 1842, third in his class, and promoted to the Corps of Engineers. In 1843 he was transferred to the 4th Artillery, was promoted 1st Lieutenant, and served with distinction in the Mexican War, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for his gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Pillow from 1847 to 1848, served thereafter at various stations, was promoted Captain in 1856, and resigned Oct. 31 of that year, and became president and part owner of the Washington Iron Works and the Highland Iron Works at Newburg. In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army and did good service in the Ordnance Department. He was appointed in 1867 to a chair of chemistry and pharmacy in the medical department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, and was dean of the faculty until 1884. During later years he had lived in Newburg. He leaves a widow, who was a daughter of the well-known Homer Ramsdell.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

A society event of much interest was "The Box of Cigarettes" given in the hop room of Fort Sam Houston for the benefit of the Orphans' Home. Col. Hall and Lieut. Reber were the managers. Those taking part were Lieuts. Hinkley, Bolders, Craig, Mrs. Calvin Heaton, Mrs. J. Reily Gordon, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Jenkins, and Miss Paul.

Mrs. Bates gave a luncheon last week complimentary to Mrs. James Wade, of Minneapolis, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jenkins.

Saturday night, March 19, Mrs. Paul entertained a company at cards. The first prize was taken by Mrs. Hall; the second, by Miss Warwick; the third, by Mrs. Herring. The affair was given in honor of her guests, Mrs. Matthews and Miss McFarland, of New York. Those present were Mesdames Wade, Matthews, Hall, Herring, Dillenbeck, Foster, Hart, Keller, Bullis, Miss Carpenter, Miss Warwick and Miss McFarland.

Thursday Miss Carpenter entertained at dinner complimentary to Mrs. Wade. The personnel included Mrs. Wade, Col. Whitside, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. Warwick, Capt. and Mrs. Keyes, Col. and Miss Carpenter.

Lieut. Drake and bride are guests of friends at the post. Mrs. Drake is remembered by many who met her last winter and as Miss Jacobs she was one of the belles of the post.

Mrs. William Scranton, of New Jersey, is the guest of her brother, Capt. Paul. Mrs. Scranton is traveling in company with Mrs. Clinton Blair, of New York, who is making a tour of the South and West in her private car.

On account of war rumors Mrs. Wade expects to cut her visit short and she will not be joined here by Gen. Wade, as was first expected.

WANTS PAY FOR THE MINE.

Senor Don "Army and Navy Journal."

It is for me to say to you that it is not you witch has sufrid because your bark in the Habana port has exploded. Wy is it that you has put a so periculoso thing there? If in my front yard you have placed a dynamit witch busts upward and tears my landscape and breaks my windose and destroys my fish and exsites my population, is it you witch miseria? No! nunca! jamas! And is not the sea large enough that you has to go into our harbor to blow up your damn ship? And more worse your canja tub also destroys an expensive mine the witch I myself have put there for the extermination of the cat and otros burgleros! Is it that it is then not my property witch you has injuriated? Señor, the noble and brave Spanish nacion demands of you indemnizacion for that mine.

"Con las bombas que tiran los pan farrones
Hacen las Españolas tira busones."
Pan y Toros! Viva España! Q. R. S. M.
PEDRO BOBADIL BUSTAMANTE Y FULANO.

ARTILLERY IN MODERN WAR.

The "Militar Wochenblatt," discussing the advisability of the advanced guard of a division which is acting independently being accompanied by artillery, observes that in all previous campaigns the principle has been recognized that advanced guards should be accompanied by the guns, as the artillery is the one arm which can come most quickly into action and be effective at great distances. Infantry can only open fire at a later stage, and once seriously engaged, can with difficulty be drawn off, while at long ranges it neither can, nor should, take the place of artillery. That arm has gone on increasing the efficacy of its action up to the present day, and to an extent which can be realized when it becomes engaged against infantry at distances at which the latter is simply a target. And in connection with this question of the greater distance at which troops now engage, owing to the steady improvements made in weapons of all kinds, it is noteworthy that losses, so far from increasing in a corresponding degree with the improvements in man-killing arms, rather tend to decrease, because troops now open fire at much longer range, thereby enabling a numerically inferior force to be more easily extricated from action than was formerly the case. In fact superiority of numbers nowadays tells much more slowly than of old. Hence one reason for the relatively increased efficacy of modern artillery, which can open fire at great distances, and make its action felt whilst itself secure. But whatever the losses, great or small, to which the guns may be exposed, this increased efficacy of action makes their presence with the advanced guard more valuable and indispensable than ever.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

"La France Militaire" contains an exhaustive and, at this juncture, interesting account of the Chinese Army, which, it seems, is composed of two forces quite distinct from each other in history and organization, viz., the old Chinese troops and the troops organized on the European model. There are 678 Manchurian, 221 Tartar, and 266 Chinese companies, which, at the average of 90 men per company, gives a paper strength of, in round numbers, 105,000 men, 60,000 of whom are stationed in the Imperial province of Pechili, in which Peking is situated. Only a small portion of this force, however, is armed with European rifles or trained by European instructors, even the officers receiving no military education. The pay is very low, and their general condition very bad, especially in the cavalry, in which each trooper receives a horse from the Government and rations of maize, etc. (often eaten by the famished soldier), but in which neither veterinarians, stables nor farriers are provided. The other force, called the "Green Flags," nominally amounts to 650,000 men and 7,000 officers, but its military usefulness is more than problematical, as only about 45,000 of the men are supposed to be trained or armed after European fashion, and the vast majority of the Green Flags have no uniform, armament, or even regular officers.

A Wuchang dispatch appearing in Chinese papers reports that the Viceroy Chang Chihlung has been empowered from Peking to raise a force of some 30,000 men, to be drilled by British officers. The personnel of the new corps will be picked men from Kiangphen (Kiangsu), Ningpo (Chekiang), and Weihui (Honan).

STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Officers are requested to send items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. On Arctic relief expedition.
BOUTWELL, 1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, temporarily commanding, 2 guns, Savannah, Ga.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, en route to Norfolk, Va.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, Harbor duty, New York City.
CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Pensacola, Fla.
COLFAX, Capt. W. D. Reath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.
CORVIN, Capt. W. J. Herring, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal., temporarily.
DALLAS, Capt. R. M. Clark, commanding, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. J. H. Rogers, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. en route to Baltimore, Md.
GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm, 4 guns. San Francisco, Cal., temporarily.
GRESHAM, Capt. A. B. Davis, 1 gun, en route to Norfolk.
"GOLDEN GATE," 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.
GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.
HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Norfolk, Va., in co-operation with U. S. Navy.
HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, en route to Norfolk.
McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.
MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty New York Harbor.
MANNING, Capt. F. M. Munger, 1 gun, en route to Norfolk.
MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun, en route to Norfolk, Va.
McCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns, en route to San Francisco, Cal. Address care Treasury Dept.
PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns, Port Townsend, Wash., temporarily.
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal.
SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Temporarily at Mobile, Ala.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.
SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N.Y.
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 3 guns, en route to Norfolk, Va.
WOODBURY, Capt. W. H. Hand, 2 guns, en route to Norfolk, Va.
WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun, Mobile, Ala.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. B.—You can procure the bugle call of the U. S. Navy from John F. Ellis & Co., Washington, D. C.

K. J. C. Z.—An Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy wears a uniform as do all commissioned officers, petty officers and seamen. The District of Columbia Militia has an Engineer Corps, but very few States have such a body.

W. H. S.—The field and staff of a regiment, both commissioned and non-commissioned, in the National Guard of New York, are Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Regimental Adjutant, two Battalion Adjutants, two Battalion Quartermasters, one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, two Inspectors of Rifle Practice, one Commissary, one Chaplain, one Regimental Sergeant Major, two Battalion Sergeant Majors, one Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, two Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants, one Commissary Sergeant, one Ordnance Sergeant, one Regimental Hospital Steward, two Battalion Hospital Stewards, one band leader and drum major and two color-bearers.

C. G.—You cannot learn to be a machinist in the Navy.

K.—If you will inform us what the number of your Congressional district is in New York we will let you know as to a vacancy for West Point.

G.—The address of Lieut. S. Morgan, U. S. N., is U. S. S. Olympia, at Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

W. H. K.—You must apply to a Paymaster for a position as Pay Clerk, and you must have a good knowledge of accounts.

PRO PATRIA.—You will obtain the information you want by reading the "Army and Navy Journal" regularly.

RECRUIT.—All things are possible to an infantryman of the regular Army who desires transfer to field artillery, if he only possesses the necessary requirements and will take the advice of his company commander on the subject. First-class material for the artillery arm is quite desirable at the present juncture, but it must be first-class.

R. M.—Go to 7 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Lieut. F. J. Kernan, U. S. A., the recruiting officer, will tell you all about it.

W. H. W.—The total war strength of Mexico is 165,427 officers and men divided as follows: Infantry, 13,216; cavalry, 5,611; artillery, 1,640; engineers, 960; total peace strength, 21,427; First Reserves, 28,000; Second Reserves, 116,000; grand total, 165,427. The army is armed with the Mondragon rifle .256 caliber, being a magazine rifle of 8 cartridges and is sighted to 2,603 yards. It has a muzzle velocity of 2,362 feet per second, which is greater than the Krag-Jorgensen. For a copy of the Mexican Army Regulations, write the American Consul in the city of Mexico asking that he refer your letter to some bookseller in that city.

C. G. R.—To enlist as an apprentice in the Navy you must be between the ages of 14 and 17 years and have the consent of your parents or guardians to enlist. Boys serve until they are 21 and must be of good character, able to read and write, and be free from physical defects. Boys are at first paid \$9 per month, but after a six months' cruise those who are deserving receive \$10 per month, and after one year \$11 per month. When finally qualified as seamen they receive from \$19 to \$24 per month. Enlistments can be made at any of the Navy Yards, or receiving ships, or at Erie, Pa., on the Michigan, and also at Newport.

P. A. B.—The schoolship St. Mary's is under the direction of the Board of Education of New York. Application for admission to this school must be made in writing to the Chairman of the Executive Committee on Nautical School, Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand street, New York City, or in person to the Superintendent, on board the St. Mary's, at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, East River. The following qualifications are necessary for candidates: They must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years, of average size, of sound constitution, and free from all physical defects, and produce testimonials of good character. They must evince a taste for a seafaring life, and enter of their own free will, be able to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, and to including percentage, and must have either a parent or a guardian, residing in the City of New York, to sign the necessary papers. They are required to provide themselves with the following articles, which must be renewed when necessary: Two pairs of black lather shoes, one pair of rubber boots, one dark blue monkey jacket, one dark blue guernsey, three pairs heavy drawers, three pairs heavy undershirts, three pairs heavy socks, three pocket handkerchiefs, one black silk neckerchief, one strong jack knife, three towels, one scrub brush, one tooth brush, one clothes brush, one hair brush and comb, one box of blacking, one blacking brush, thread, needles, wax, tape and buttons. The sum of \$30 is required to be paid on admission, to defray the expense of uniform and bedding during the two years' course. In order to obtain a certificate of graduation the student must complete two summers' cruises and pass a satisfactory examination in the studies pursued. The winter's school term ends April 1, when a ten days' vacation is given; upon their return the students rig and prepare the ship for the summer cruise, which practically begins about April 20, when the ship leaves the dock and goes into Long Island Sound. About one month is spent there, in practical exercises, to teach the students to handle the ship preparatory to the trip abroad. The ship then proceeds to sea on her foreign cruise, usually touching at some of the following ports: The Azores Islands; Southampton, England; Cherbourg, France; Lisbon, Portugal; Cadiz, Spain; Gibraltar, and the Madeira Islands. Returning so as to arrive in the United States about the last of August. The rest of the summer is spent in practical exercises in the Sound and on our coast, until the middle of October, when the vessel returns to the dock in the city. A leave is then given until the first of November, while the ship is being prepared for the winter's school term, which commences Nov. 1. During the summer's cruise the entire time is devoted to the study and practice of professional branches. While at the dock in the city a portion of the time only will be devoted to professional studies, most of it being devoted to common school branches, viz., Geography, History of the United States, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Theoretical Navigation. They will at the same time become accustomed to life on board ship and have such practical exercises that will fit them for their summer's cruise. Graduates of this school, with few exceptions, are competent to navigate a vessel, understanding thoroughly dead reckoning and how to find the latitude and longitude, by the sun, moon, planets or stars; they are also taught the duties of seamen, they have practice in handling a sailing vessel, in steering, heaving the lead, handling the boats both under oars and sails, the rule of the road, and in fact everything that may assist in their advancement in the profession they have chosen. Write to the Commanding Officer of U. S. S. Saratoga, at Philadelphia, Pa., for circular relating to enlistment.

THE STATE TROOPS.

14TH NEW YORK—LIEUT. COL. A. L. KLINE.

The annual inspection of the 14th New York, Lieut. Col. Kline, took place March 22, in the armory under the direction of Gen. Hoffman. By some inadvertence the 47th Regiment has been credited with the figures of the 14th. The table given below, however, is the correct one. The muster was a great improvement over last year, and the regiment made a very presentable appearance. The figures of the muster for this year and last are as follows:

	—1898—			—1897—		
	Pres.	Abst.	Totl.	Pres.	Abst.	Totl.
F. and S.	12	1	13	16	1	17
N. C. S.	12	2	14	13	2	15
Hos. Corps. ...	6	0	6	10	2	12
Field Mus.	27	2	29	27	0	27
Co. A.	68	1	69	69	6	75
Co. B.	45	1	46	45	6	51
Co. C.	49	2	51	50	5	55
Co. D.	67	3	70	60	4	64
Co. E.	45	1	46	47	3	50
Co. F.	47	1	48	54	1	55
Co. G.	53	2	55	42	4	46
Co. H.	43	2	45	48	6	54
Co. I.	54	7	61	59	5	64
Co. K.	49	2	51	58	..	58
	577	26	603	571	45	616

47TH NEW YORK—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

The 47th Regiment, Col. Eddy, at its annual inspection and muster, Wednesday, March 23, out of an aggregate membership of 601, paraded 539 officers and men. The large number of absentees is due to the regiment's avoiding the "dropping" of men, as is done in nearly all commands just before inspection to make a record. The figures for this year and last are as follows:

	—1898—			—1897—		
	Pres.	Abst.	Totl.	Pres.	Abst.	Totl.
F. and S.	16	0	16	16	1	17
N. C. S.	14	0	14	15	0	15
Hos. Corps. ...	9	0	9	12	0	12
Field music ...	31	0	31
Co. A.	48	13	61	49	3	52
Co. B.	57	3	60	63	2	65
Co. C.	64	18	82	74	3	77
Co. D.	65	2	67	68	5	73
Co. E.	51	11	62	69	5	74
Co. F.	45	5	50	50	4	54
Co. G.	60	2	62	58	1	59
Co. I.	79	8	87	92	3	95
Co. K.	79	8	87	92	3	95
	539	62	601	566	27	593

71st NEW YORK—COL. F. V. GREENE.

In spite of the storm that raged on Tuesday evening, March 29, 1898, the armory of the 71st Regiment was crowded with its many friends to witness the review tendered to Maj. Gen. Chas. F. Roe. The men turned out well, for the regiment paraded 12 commands of 16 files, divided into two battalions, commanded by Maj. Francis and Smith, respectively. The battalions were formed in an excellent manner by Battalion Adjutants Dowling and Fisher. The regimental formation was in line of masses and was beautifully executed by the 1st Battalion executing close column, first company, column right, and the 2d Battalion executing close column, faced to the rear, first company, column left. The regiment looked very handsome when turned over by Adj. Bates to Col. Greene, who at once presented the regiment for review. The Division Commander was accompanied by the following members of the Division Staff: Col. Olin and Ladd and Maj. Greer and Holland.

During the review in line the men were perfectly motionless, remarkably so, in fact, as was afterward remarked by Brig. Gen. Geo. Moore Smith, who was present. In regard to the passage in review, nothing but words of the highest praise can be said. The salutes of the officers were uniformly correct, the distances, step and alignments absolutely faultless. After the review, the battalions at once re-formed for parade. The regimental formation was in line, and was again handsomely executed. Col. Greene took the parade, which was a very creditable performance all the way through, the manual, as at the previous review, being remarkably fine. The sharpshooters, experts and marksmen were called to the front and center, and when the one-year men were called to the front, hardly a corporal's guard was left when the marksmen returned to their posts, Co. B, Capt. Hazen, was called to the front and center, and as they marched up in line, 36 files, they presented a fine appearance. Col. Greene, in a very flattering speech, presented Co. B with the Colonel Cup; Co. B also won the Grant Trophy for the highest State figure of merit. Co. G, Capt. Bleecker, received the Veterans' Trophy for the best percentage of attendance during the drill season. After this interesting event, a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment was held and a number of movements were executed in a very creditable manner, among them being street column by both battalions, which was very handsomely executed. This concluded the military part of the programme. It is needless to say that those who visited the armory of the American Guard were intensely patriotic, for at the rendering of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Fanciulli's magnificent band, every one present that was fortunate enough to have a seat arose.

Among the many military guests were noticed Brig. Gen. G. M. Smith, commanding the 5th Brigade, and Capt. Clarence Wilbur Smith, Co. E, 13th Regt.

7th NEW YORK—COL. D. APPLETON.

The battalion review, parade and drill of Cos. E and F, Capt. Rhoads and Rand, respectively, that was held in the armory on Tuesday evening, March 22, 1898, was not up to the standard of some of the previous drills of other companies by any means. Each company paraded 40 files, which was equalized into four commands of 20 files. The battalion formation was excellent. It was also prompt and punctual, and turned over to Maj. Conover in splendid shape. In opening ranks for review the rear rank of the 2d company was very slow in stepping back, and when the battalion was presented to Col. Appleton, who was the reviewing officer, the Major returned his saber before bringing the battalion to order arms. He recovered himself, however, and rectified the error. The battalion during the review stood well the close scrutiny of the critical Colonel. The passage in review, in quick time, was splendid; the alignments were faultless, as was also the distance and the length and cadence of the step. The salutes of the officers

were also correct. In passing in double time, the alignments were somewhat ragged. After passing the companies were dismissed to reform for battalion parade. The formation was all that could be desired, but after Guides Posts had been ordered, and when the Captain of the 1st company gave the command "Parade rest," over 80 per cent. of the entire battalion executed the command. In the first place the Adjutant should have directed the Captain of the 1st company to bring his company to parade rest, in a sufficiently loud tone of voice for the entire battalion to hear; in the second place, the senior Captain was to blame for not designating his company, either numerically or alphabetically, when giving the command and in the third place the men in the ranks have gone through the ceremony of parade often enough to know better; they knew well enough what command was coming next, and should have paid more attention. From a battalion of recruits, one might expect such errors, or at least excuse them, but not when they occur in the 7th, where one looks for perfection. During the sound-off the men were as usual perfectly motionless, and when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played at retreat, the same degree of patriotism that was displayed on the evening of the drill of Cos. B and I, was again manifested on this occasion by the audience, every one present rising. The manual of arms was not up to the standard; there was a lack of uniformity, and too much haste was evident.

The drill in the school of the battalion which followed was with one exception very good indeed. The movements executed were practically the same as those executed by Cos. B and I the previous week, and in about the same accurate manner. The one exception referred to was in executing change direction by the left flank. The Captain of the 1st company gave the command "Four's left, Column right," instead of left forward, fours left. With this one exception no fault could be found with this part of the evening's work.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following dates have been determined upon for the annual camping season of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia:

1st Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, with the exception of the 1st Heavy Artillery, at South Framingham, June 14 to 18.

2d Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, at South Framingham, July 19 to 23.

1st Corps of Cadets, under command of Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, at Hingham, July 12 to 16.

2d Corps of Cadets, under command of Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Johnson, at Boxford, Aug. 16 to 20.

1st Heavy Artillery, under command of Col. Charles Pfaff, at Fort Warren, Aug. 6 to 13.

No date has as yet been fixed for the Naval Brigade, Comdr. Weeks waiting to see if the Government will send a cruiser or battleship to participate in the maneuvers.

The Boston "Globe," referring to the availability of the State troops of Massachusetts for prompt service, says: "The militia of this State happily is in need of very little from the Government, possibly with the exception of the light artillery, which really should be equipped with more modern guns. The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia are better prepared to take the field than are the Guardsmen of any other State in the Union."

"All this is due to a patriotic legislature which has, almost without exception, voted every dollar asked for by Adj. Gen. Dalton for the maintenance of the M. V. M., and who have believed that in the 'time of peace prepare for war'."

"What is the result? It is that this State to-day is able to amply protect herself from the attacks of an enemy either by land or sea."

"The 12 batteries of the 1st Heavy Artillery, 700 strong, under the command of experienced officers, are amply competent to man the forts of the harbor, while the Naval Brigade, over 400 strong, would man four or five monitors, protect the outer harbor, and prevent any hostile fleet from approaching the coast."

"These forces, together with the two brigades of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are amply sufficient to prevent the landing of any force on our shore."

"It is to be hoped that their services will never be required, however, but should the occasion arise, it will be found that the motto of the 9th Infantry, 'Semper paratus,' is not only the motto of that regiment, but that of the whole State Militia."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Election rows are unfortunately of too frequent occurrence in the National Guard, and no State seems to be free from them. One of the latest is the election in Co. A, 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania, commanded by Capt. C. A. Maginnis, who came up for re-election on March 25. Capt. Lewis Leyman was elected officer. The company was out to a man, and two or more over, says the "Enquirer." Both sides had worked hard to have every one present, and they more than succeeded. Even the colored company cook, who is an enlisted man, was there ready to vote. When the first ballot was counted it was found that there were more votes in the box than there were voters. Capt. Leyman promptly declared it illegal and ordered a second ballot. This resulted in 31 votes for the Captain and 31 votes for 1st Lieut. William Leslie Lamont, who was the candidate of the opposition. Having a total of 62 votes caused Capt. Leyman to reflect, then count noses and refer to the roll. Sure enough he found a total of 62 men present and enrolled, and the vote being a tie, he ordered another ballot. The vote this time was 32 for the Captain and 30 for the Lieutenant, and Capt. Leyman declared Capt. Maginnis re-elected. But this does not end the matter, as it is claimed the entire election is illegal, owing to the fact that 62 enlisted men is above the legal maximum strength of a company of infantry, and that only sixty men should have been on the roll and allowed to vote. Col. Ralston looked into the matter, and in the course of his investigation Capt. Leyman and Lieut. Lamont indulged in a wordy war, in the course of which the Captain threatened to prefer charges against the Lieutenant. The Colonel, however, swore in Capt. Maginnis for another term of five years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An election for a Major in the 2d Battalion of Infantry of South Carolina was held on March 23 to succeed Maj. Cambridge M. Trott, resigned. There were two candidates in the field, viz., Maj. Wilson G. Harvey, Adj. Gen., on the 4th Brigade staff, and ex-Lieut. Jas. Allan, Jr., lately Adjutant of this battalion, under Maj. Trott. Maj. Harvey was elected, receiving 68 votes against 49 for Allan. In the election of Maj. Harvey to command the 2d Battalion, the office of Adjutant General is made vacant on Gen. Anderson's staff. Maj.

Harvey's election gives entire satisfaction and under his command it is expected that the battalion will take on a new lease of life and be brought up to a high state of efficiency. J. S. C.

A VALUABLE COMPANY FOR THE N. Y. GUARD.

Early in 1896 a company known as the National Guard Cadets was formed in Oswego, N. Y., on entirely new lines. It is composed of lads from all ranks of society, and in addition to their military education every pains is taken in the social and moral training of the members. The age limit, except for the bugle squad, is 14 to 21 years, and the height limit 5 feet 3 inches.

The company was originated by Mr. Henry J. Clark, Chief Clerk in the U. S. Engineer Office in Oswego, who acts as its commandant. The company consists of 66 members all told, including a bugle squad of eight members.

The company has attained a high stage of proficiency in drill and the manual of arms, has a record for attendance at all drills and ceremonies of 96 per cent., takes part in all public ceremonies with the senior company located in Oswego, the 48th Separate Company, and is regarded by the officers of the latter company as an excellent and unrivaled field for recruiting.

Taking into its ranks as it does, young men who would never otherwise receive a military training, and blending with its military discipline a close and strict supervision over the lives and conduct of its members, the organization commends itself to all who have the welfare of American youth at heart.

The company acknowledges the commanding officer of the 48th Separate Company, Capt. A. M. Hall, as its superior officer, and promptly and cheerfully at all times obeys his orders.

COMING EVENTS.

APRIL 2.—Athletic games, 7th New York, at armory.
APRIL 3.—Parade of 7th New York for divine service.
APRIL 4.—Inspection 3d Battery, New York.
APRIL 5.—Inspection 2d Signal Corps, New York.
APRIL 6.—Review of 7th New York at armory.
APRIL 7.—Inspection 2d Battery, New York.
APRIL 8.—Inspection 1st Signal Corps, New York.
APRIL 11.—Inter-scholastic military competition at 9th Regiment armory, New York.
APRIL 11.—Review of 22d New York at armory.
APRIL 13.—Review of 3d Battery New York.
APRIL 20.—Guard Mount and Hop, Co. C, 9th New York.
APRIL 22.—Review of 8th New York.
APRIL 25.—Opening of the new armory, 4th Regiment of Baltimore.
AUG. 29 to SEPT. 3.—Annual meeting N. J. State Rifle Association and N. R. A. at Sea Girt.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe will review the 7th Regiment, New York, at its armory on Wednesday evening, April 6, and during the ceremonies there will also be a presentation of the Cross of Honor and Marksman Badges.

Maj. Avery D. Andrews, commanding Squadron A, of New York, announces that he has assumed command of the squadron and that all existing orders and customs will continue in force until further orders.

Co. E, 9th New York, have elected Mr. E. B. Pickhardt Captain in place of Dersar, resigned. He was formerly a private in Co. I, 7th Regiment.

Col. Smith, of the 23d New York, directs instruction in guard mount and guard duty for the several companies of his command for April 11, 13, 19, 22 and 28. Col. Smith in orders also expresses his appreciation of the work done by the regiment at its recent inspection, when over 97 per cent. of its actual strength were ready for instant duty.

Owing to disorder in Houston, Texas, resulting from a strike of street car employes on March 28, Mayor Rice marched to the scene at the head of the Houston Light Guards backed up by the Houston Cavalry, and with the Light Artillery and Emmet Rifles at their armories awaiting orders. All these companies slept on their arms. The city was in total darkness, the electric companies' plants having been destroyed by an explosion.

Col. Seward, of the 9th Regiment, New York, orders instruction in guard mounting and the posting and relieving of sentinels for the several companies from April 4 to 8, inclusive, and from April 11 to 15, inclusive. Rifle practice in the armory range is also ordered during the same periods. Lieut. Col. Rand and Maj. Japha will supervise the drills and Capt. Coan the rifle practice.

Adj. Gen. Tillingham announces under date of March 21, 1898, that the separate companies of the 3d Brigade are organized into battalions as follows: The 4th, 11th, 15th and 23d Separate Companies will constitute the 11th Battalion; the 5th, 10th, 14th, 16th and 24th Separate Companies will constitute the 12th Battalion; the 6th, 7th, 12th and 21st Separate Companies will constitute the 13th Battalion; the 9th, 18th, 22d and 32d Separate Companies will constitute the 14th Battalion; the 31st, 36th, 37th and 46th Separate Companies will constitute the 15th Battalion; the 27th, 28th, 39th, 40th and 44th Separate Companies will constitute the 16th Battalion; the 3d, 20th and 33d Separate Companies will constitute the 17th Battalion. The Commanding Officer of the 3d Brigade will recommend officers for appointment as Majors, of Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, Inspector of Rifle Practice and Assistant Surgeon.

Col. Appleton, of the 7th New York, in referring to the promotion of Lieut. John B. Holland, of Co. H, to be Aide of the grade of Major, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Roe, says: "The announcement was received by the regiment with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure. Regret, that the loyal comrade of thirty-three years was to close his career with the regiment, and pleasure, that the honorable services of one of the most faithful and conscientious officers that the regiment has ever produced had been recognized by the Commanding General. Maj. Holland's record, 'present for duty,' is practically 100 per cent., and includes all the varied work of the regiment."

Col. Leonard, of the 12th New York, has ordered drills by battalion as follows: 1st Battalion, Cos. A, B and K, April 5, 11 and 22. 2d Battalion, Cos. D, E, F, H and I, April 7, 14 and 19. 3d Battalion, Cos. C, E and G, April 6, 12 and 20. At these drills Maj. Burns will command the 1st Battalion, Maj. Content, the 2d Battalion, and Capt. Seiter, the 3d Battalion.

The 7th Regiment games will be held at the armory next Saturday evening, April 2, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock, and promise some very exciting sport. The programme is as follows: 93-yard run, scratch; 75-yard run, handicap; one-half mile run, handicap; one mile safety bicycle race, scratch; one mile roller skating race,

handicap; 440-yard run, scratch; 93-yard hurdle race, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one-half mile walk, handicap; one lap sack race, handicap; 600-yard run, for championship of regiment; one mile safety bicycle race, for championship of regiment; one mile run, handicap; 75-yard run, for championship of regiment; 220-yard hurdle race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; one-half mile run, scratch, for officers' cup, for those who have never won a prize; potato race, scratch; 440-yard run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, for those who have never won a prize; two-mile safety bicycle race, handicap; one lap three-legged race, handicap; putting 16-pound shot; and running high jump, handicaps. The regimental band will furnish music during the games.

The 8th Regiment, New York, Col. Chauncey, will be reviewed at its armory on the evening of April 22, and a reception will follow. Lieut. C. H. Ross, Battalion Quartermaster, has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster. Q. M. Sergt. William E. Larragh has been promoted Battalion Sergeant Major.

In a letter to Governor Black of New York, dated March 24, 1898, ex-Governor Morton confesses frankly that he is sorry for having removed Gen. McLewee from the office of Inspector General in the closing hours of his administration, and says that if he had known as much then as he does now his action would have been different. McLewee as Inspector General of the New York Guard, it will be remembered, criticised members of the Governor's staff and others for violations of military rules and propriety and laid bare many other scandals existing under the McAlpin administration. In concluding his letter, Mr. Morton says: "In view of the opinion of competent judges, in the military service of the State, that you were a capable and efficient officer, especially so as Inspector General, I now desire that opportunity be afforded you for the completion of that term of service, and to obtain this mark of distinction your full and honorable discharge will be accorded you upon your application therefor, and I trust that you will have no difficulty in obtaining an appointment that will enable you to complete your full twenty-five years of service."

These appointments have been made on the staff of Maj. Gen. Roe, of New York: 1st Lieut. Gilford Hurry, Commissary of Squadron A, as Commissary on the division staff, and of Adjt. John I. Holly of the squadron to be Division Quartermaster. Adjt. Holly's rank in his new post will be that of Lieutenant Colonel. Both officers are excellent soldiers, of long service and were appointed solely for their ability.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBRASKA.

A dispatch from Fort Robinson, Neb., states that on the afternoon of March 22 a fire broke out in the old barracks, in which Wild Hog's band of Cheyenne Indians were held as prisoners in 1873, and from which they broke after knifing the guards. The old building was used as quarters by seven married soldiers and their families, and the fire originated in the rooms occupied by Sergt. Wallace, Troop C, 9th Cav. By the time the troops reached the fire it had gained such headway that it was impossible to enter that portion of the building. When the word passed that two babies were in the burning rooms several soldiers made bold but futile efforts to rescue them. After the fire had burned itself out the two babies were found on a bed, burned to a crisp. Both husband and wife were out at the time of the occurrence.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

Mr. Fitzgerald has offered a resolution in the House requesting that one of the new torpedo boats be named Acton, in honor of the town which furnished the men who were the first to shed their blood in the cause of freedom in the War of the Revolution.

The Senate Committee on Pensions recommend the passage of the bill increasing the pension of the widow of Maj. Frank H. Larned, 1st Art., U. S. A.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommend that \$3,000 be paid to Richard King, who was shot by mistake for an antelope by a soldier of Troop F, 9th Cavalry, June 7, 1894.

S. R. 128—Mr. Bacon: "Declaring the peaceful policy of the United States." This is a buncombe resolution giving some statistics of our enormous population, our immense patriotism and our unalterable purpose to accomplish, "through peaceful agencies and without unnecessary resort to war and bloodshed," as though unnecessary resort to war was the common practice of mankind.

S. R. 130—Mr. Penrose: Publishes resolutions of the Pennsylvania Synod of the Presbyterian Church in favor of an increase of Army Chaplains, and provides "That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to consider the propriety of increasing the corps of Army Chaplains as suggested in the foregoing resolutions, and to report at the next session of Congress the advisability of the same."

S. 4275—Mr. Kenney (by request): Provides for giving \$30,000 out of the emergency appropriation to Jas. Seldon Cowdon, of Virginia, to enable him to build an airship.

S. 4277—Mr. McMillan: To place Chas. H. Haswell, late U. S. N., on the retired list of the Navy as a Chief Engineer, to date from July 12, 1836, his pay to date from his reappointment.

H. Res. 193—Mr. Clark of Missouri: Resolved, etc., That the Congress of the United States of America participate with the people of the United States in the deep interest which they feel for the success of the people of Cuba, who are struggling to establish their liberty and independence, and do hereby recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

S. Res. 196—Mr. Slayden (by request): Calls for information relative to the effect upon the harbor of Sabine Pass of the construction of a ship canal from Port Arthur to Sabine Pass.

H. Res. 204—Mr. Marsh: Resolved, etc., "That war be, and the same is hereby, declared to exist between the Government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States of America and her Territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and Naval force of the United States, including the militia and Naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect."

H. R. 3389—Mr. Low: To reappoint and retire Warren Bench, late Captain, 11th Infantry, U. S. A.

H. R. 9378—Amendment to the Naval appropriation bill proposed by Mr. Allen: That hereafter all first-class battleships, cruisers and monitors owned by the United States, shall be named for the States, Territories, and Districts of the United States, respectively, and shall not be named for any city, place, or person until the names of the States, Territories, and Districts shall have been exhausted: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the names of States already assigned to any such battleship, cruiser, or monitor.

H. R. 9479—Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama: That in the event of an act of war being committed by Spain or any other foreign nation prior to the meeting of the next session of Congress, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to accept tenders of volunteer troops;

to purchase arms and munitions of war; to equip such troops for active service; to organize such troops into brigades, divisions, and armies for active service; appoint necessary general, staff, and other officers, except such field and company officers as may have already been selected or may hereafter be selected by proper authority, and do any other act necessary to the safety of the country or any part thereof and to protect its honor and prestige. Sec. 2. That the necessary money to carry out the provisions of the first section of this act is hereby appropriated.

H. R. 9510—Mr. Grant: Authorizing the detail of officers to inspect Sons of Veterans anxious to become "a part of the military provincial reserve of the U. S. A.," to recognize them as such and to furnish them with arms.

H. R. 9511—Mr. Meyer (by request): Provides for the addition to the Navy of six armored light-draft coast and harbor defense vessels, of about 2,500 tons displacement each, and of the following general dimensions: Length of load water line, 200 feet; breadth, extreme, 50 feet; draft, load condition, 12½ feet 6 inches; displacement, load condition, 2,500 tons; battery, two 10-inch, two 8-inch breech-loading rifles; 2 4-inch r. f. b. l. rifles; six 6-pounders, rapid fire; two 1-pounders, rapid fire; armor, side, 8, 6 and 4-inch; casemate, 3-inch; forward barquette, 9-inch; after barquette, 7-inch; forward turret, 10 and 7-inch; after turret, 8 and 6½-inch; conning tower, 8-inch; indicated horse power, 3,000; speed, 14 knots; to cost, including armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,800,000. Two of the said coast defense vessels shall be built on the Pacific coast. When said coast defense vessels shall have been accepted by and delivered to the Government they shall be loaned to the Naval Militia of the several States, in such manner and numbers and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

H. R. 9378—Intended to be proposed by Mr. Allen to the bill (H. R. 9378) making appropriations for the Naval service. Insert the following: That hereafter all first-class battleships, cruisers and monitors owned by the United States, shall be named for the States, Territories and Districts of the United States, respectively, and shall not be named for any city, place, or person until the names of the States, Territories and Districts shall have been exhausted: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to interfere with the names of States already assigned to any such battleship, cruiser or monitor.

The electric gig which was for a time utilized by the former Captain of the warship New York, is now out of commission and is rusting away in the Navy Yard. It is said that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy recently ordered the launch placed in commission again, but before the dust had been brushed away the order was suspended. The present Captain of the New York is said to have considerable antipathy to the electric launch. The Navarro, a fifty-foot protected steam launch, with steel armor three-eighths of an inch in thickness, built by the same company, is doing patrol duty in the Navy of a foreign Government, and is giving satisfaction to her owners. She carries two Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. Experts say that the United States could utilize a hundred of these stanch little craft in the Revenue Marine Service in the work of the Lighthouse Board, and also in the Navy. The foreign agents were Krajewski, Pesant & Co.

The pay roll at the Watervliet Arsenal will amount to more than \$33,000 this month, the largest amount in the history of the arsenal. The average pay roll is about \$23,000 a month. There is no abatement in the work at the big gun plant. It is being rushed to the utmost limit by day and night shifts.



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All surviving ex-officers of the Army who went out of service under act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, will please send their addresses quickly to Isaac d'Isay, late Captain, 27th U. S. Infantry, Kansas City, Missouri.

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BORN.

JOHNSTON.—At Washington, D. C., March 28, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. C. E. Johnston, Revenue Cutter Service, a son.

MARRIED.

DRAKE-JACOBS.—At Tucson, Ariz., March 17, 1898, Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th U. S. Cav., to Miss Hilda Ellen Jacobs, only daughter of Mr. Barron M. Jacobs.

GUELPH-NORMAN-MORRIS.—At Providence, R. I., March 26, 1898, John Rex Guelph-Norman to Mrs. Harriet Hall Bedlow Morris, daughter of the late Henry Bedlow and widow of the late Comdr. Francis Morris, U. S. N.

KERNAN-McCAFFREY.—At New York City, March 19, 1898, Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st U. S. Inf., to Miss Ella M. McCaffrey.

DIED.

HARRIS.—At her residence, Elizabeth, N. J., March 22, Caroline M. Harris, widow of Walter Harris and mother of Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, in the 82d year of her age.

HEALD.—Suddenly, March 27, 1898, on board U. S. Steamer Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Comdr. Eugene De Forest Heald, U. S. N.

HUBBARD.—At Washington, D. C., March 20, 1898, Asst. Surg. George Clinton Hubbard, U. S. N.

KENWICK.—At Oswego, N. Y., March 27, 1898, of apoplexy, Andrew Kenwick, late Sergeant of Batteries F and A, 3d Art., in which he served 27 years.

McNAIR.—At Cleveland, O., March 19, 1898, S. Y. McNair, brother of Rear Adml. F. V. McNair, U. S. N.

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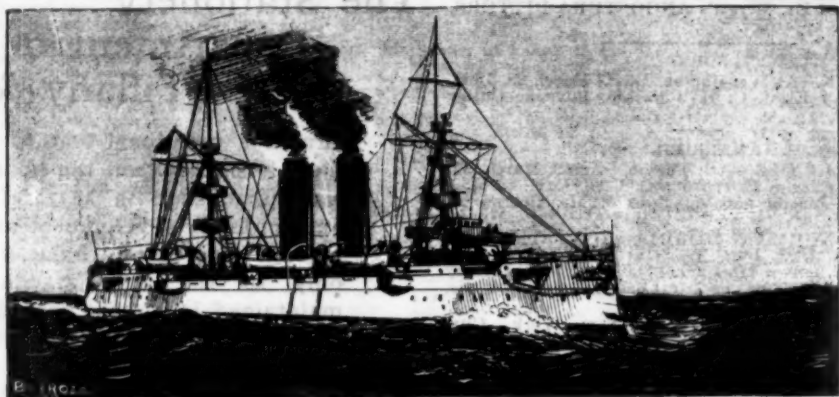
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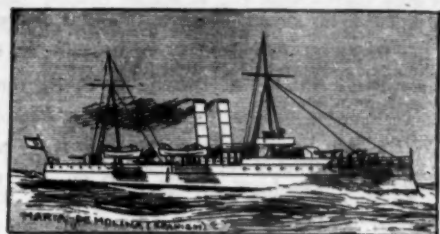


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THE CRUISERS NEW ORLEANS AND ALBANY.

This illustration represents the Brazilian cruiser, Barrozo, built at Elswick in 1896. She is the type ship of the class to which belong the two vessels we have bought from Brazil, the Amazonas, rechristened the New Orleans, and the Abrenail, now known as the Albany. The description of these vessels, given in the work of Mr. Janes, referred to last week, is as follows: Length: 330 ft. = 100 m. Guns: 6 Q. F. (50 cal.), with a muzzle energy of 6,000-2,000 ft. tons, 4 with a muzzle energy of 2,000-800 ft. tons. Armor: prot. Sea speed: 17.5 kts. (?)

The Maria de Molina, Spanish torpedo boat (1896) shown here, should have been published last week, but was omitted by an error of the engraver.



(T.) MARIA DE MOLINA (1896). L.: 235 ft. = 71.5 m. Guns: 2e* + 4* + 4t. Armor: 0.

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The various establishments having contracts with the Government for furnishing material of war are working day and night to complete their orders.

It is said in Berlin that the Elbeling Shipbuilding Company has negotiations with the United States for the sale of a first class torpedo boat, not yet named, of 474 tons and ready for sea.

The Naval Militia of the several States, it is proposed, shall be assigned to duty on monitors, in command of officers of the regular service. They will then be given a good opportunity to demonstrate their worth in practical service.

At a dinner of the Middlesex Club of Boston, Mass., March 24, Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., of Fort Warren, in a speech, said: "If the honorary member of this club at Washington (President McKinley) calls on me, I will endeavor to make somebody walk Spanish. We don't want war, and the veterans as a class do not, but if called upon we are ready. The Army is not always popular in times of peace, but, thank God, it is in times like this."

Brig. Gen. John M. Willson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has submitted elaborate plans for a memorial bridge from Washington to Arlington Cemetery.

President McKinley writes to Mr. W. L. Scott, Allegheny, Pa., expressing his approval of the plan to build a monument in that city to Lieut. Jenkins, who was killed on the Maine.

In response to a call from Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, delegates from the various patriotic societies of Manhattan and Brooklyn met last week and organized the Prison Ship Martyrs' Association of the United States, with the following officers: Elijah R. Kennedy, president; Mrs. S. V. White, vice-president; Mrs. Horatio King, secretary, and Felix Campbell, treasurer. Nine trustees are to be appointed at a later meeting.

The French are grumbling because England gives names to her war vessels that recall her victories over France, the Nile, the Blenheim, the Agincourt, the Trafalgar, the Creedy, the Hague, the Aboukir. The "Eldorado," in the course of a very serious article on the subject, says: "Let us hope that in the near future the following names may be found to designate certain formidable battleships of our fleets: Le Fontenoy, Le Steinkerk, Le Nerwinde, Le Port Mahon, Le Calais, etc. One has only to open the history of France to find plenty of English defeats."

The Tredegar Works of Richmond, Va., and also the iron works at Petersburg, Va., have been awarded a contract to manufacture 165 12-inch mortar shells of 800 pounds each and 500 similar shells of 1,000 pounds each.

Kaiser Wilhelm, like King Canute, has found a check to his arbitrary power. He returned home hungry from an officers' smoking party recently and asked the Empress for something to eat. She told him that the cook had gone to bed, and as neither dared wake her up the Kaiser was obliged to go supperless. The Empress now saves up a cold snack from dinner on the chance of the August's appetite awakening at night.

Mrs. Jane Winchester, widow of the founder and proprietor of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, died at her home on Prospect Hill, New Haven, on Wednesday night, March 25. She was 91 years old and had been in feeble health for two years. She was one of the richest women in Connecticut, if not in New England. Her fortune is estimated at \$6,000,000. Mrs. Winchester leaves one daughter, Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett, wife of the president of the Winchester Arms Company. Another daughter, Mrs. C. F. Dye, of Springfield, Mass., died several years ago. Mrs. Winchester had given \$250,000 to Yale during the past ten years, and it is believed that she has left the university a considerable legacy in her will. Her son-in-law, Mr. Bennett, is a member of the Yale corporation.

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